

Journal
Great Military Camp at Mount Gretna. Raid of the Japanese Seal Poachers

No. 2659

AUGUST 23, 1906

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



PERILOUS FEAT OF AN ENTERPRISING PHOTOGRAPHER.

DARING CAMERIST IN NEW YORK TAKING PICTURES FROM A DIZZY PERCH FAR ABOVE FIFTH AVENUE ON TOP OF THE FRAME WORK OF AN EIGHTEEN-STORY SKY-SCRAPER—FLATIRON IN MIDDLE BACKGROUND.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, August 23, 1906

Those "Soulless" Corporations.

SINCE IT IS a maxim in general acceptance that even the devil should be given his due, it may be permitted us to call attention here to a few facts and figures supplied by the American Institute of Social Service, tending to show that the railroad corporations of this country, as well as many other "greedy, rapacious, and semi-criminal" business organizations, are occasionally caught in the act of dealing justly and even generously with their employes in the matter of wages, while not a few have been detected in going beyond this and actually distributing large sums of money for purely beneficent and philanthropic purposes. To all devoted students of "muck-rake" literature, these statements may seem incredible, but the authority for them is unquestionable, and we have no doubt they are true. Even an octopus, the natural historians tell us, has been known to turn aside from its regular task of devouring helpless and innocent things and actually contribute of its substance to the small fry of the deep.

No statistics are obtainable showing how much the railroads and other combinations of so-called "grafters" pay out yearly in the employment of resident physicians for their employes, in the free distribution of good literature, in the maintenance of reading-rooms, club-houses, gymnasiums, kindergartens, and night schools, but there are some figures of their outgo in certain directions which are not without significance. During the year 1903 one great railroad organization paid out in relief to employes \$354,391.82; in pensions, \$794,011.10; in hospital service, \$20,567.50; in railroad Young Men's Christian Association work, \$61,692.48—a total of \$1,230,662.90, more than a cool million, from this one concern. The total expenditure on railroad Young Men's Christian Association work by ten great railroad systems in one year amounted, according to the figures for 1903—the latest available—to \$318,692, and by this time the annual expenditures of these railroads in this direction probably approach a round half-million dollars. One railroad reports \$711,000 of stock held by employes. Another big railroad reports benefit disbursements for several years of an annual average of \$375,153.75. This same road has paid out \$690,000 in pensions since the establishment of the pension system a few years ago. Another reports \$83,000 annual relief payments, another \$35,500. Another road has loaned to its employes on mortgage within the last few years the big sum of \$1,207,078.06. With this money 1,505 homes have been built, 1,942 have been bought, 443 have been improved, and liens on 1,135 properties have been released.

Seventy-seven smaller business organizations than the railroads mentioned report industrial-betterment expenditures last year of \$655,500; only a fraction of the total, for several hundred firms and corporations are known to be interested in this sort of work among their employes. Many are now employing "social secretaries," who devote all their time to promoting the welfare of the workers. One big employer of thousands of men and women employs eight. A big pickle-maker has for social secretary a qualified physician, who looks after the health as well as the comfort of the employes. A great Western mining and coke-making corporation has two men who, between them, visit regularly every department of the company's operations, which are stretched over an irregular line nearly one hundred miles in length.

In these statements we have only "lifted the lid" a little, so to speak, from the pit of philanthropy in which some of our corporations are now wallowing. What would be revealed if the full light were turned on and our magazine expositors should get down to

business here, one may shudder to contemplate. It would not be a bad thing to try the rake on this muck, too, just for the sake of variety, if for nothing else.

Fifty Years after John Brown.

ON A HILL near Osawatimie, Kan., on August 29th, 1856, John Brown and thirty-five other free-state men fought a band of 400 Missouri pro-slavery raiders, and Kansas is to celebrate the semi-centennial with appropriate exercises. It was the first of the important battles which were fought between the North and the South for the possession of Kansas. Here was the spirit of the free-state men, as expressed in Whittier's "Lays of the Kansas Emigrants":

We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.
We go to rear a wall of men
On freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree
The rugged Northern pine.

John Brown was the concrete expression of that spirit's militant phase. He, with his sons, went to Kansas to fight slavery with carnal weapons, and the news of this battle created such a sensation all over the country that it gave its name to its free-state chief. When the old paladin at Harper's Ferry three years afterward gave his name to the commander of his captors, Colonel Robert E. Lee, the future Confederate asked, "Are you John Brown of Osawatimie?" "I am," was the answer. The soubriquet had clung to him during the interval. South as well as North remembered it.

John Brown was beaten at Osawatimie. So were Prescott, Putnam, and their comrades at Bunker Hill. Missouri's pro-slavery raiders occupied the ground, just as Gage's British forces did in the battle eighty-one years earlier. But Bunker Hill brought Yorktown. Like the embattled farmers at Concord Bridge, Brown and his men fired the shot heard round the world. It silenced compromises and deals between the North and South in Congress, and started the Civil War in Kansas, which broadened into its national phase five years later at Sumter. When John Brown and his handful of followers gave desperate battle to the slaveryites on the hill at Osawatimie they shaped the forces which were soon to bring Appomattox and the thirteenth amendment out of the shadow. Kansas is right in preparing to celebrate the John Brown semi-centennial. Osawatimie was an important battle in the world's war for human liberty.

The Next Governor.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us why we think that Governor Higgins will be the next Governor of New York State if he wishes the nomination. We reply simply because the people know what Governor Higgins will do. They can judge his future by his past. As Congressman Vreeland says, "Governor Higgins is not a showy man; he is not a good advertiser." If he had been a showy man and a good advertiser his administration would have shone resplendent as one of the best that this State has ever had. It is one of the best, and it will live in history as such. It has been absolutely free from scandal, absolutely honest, and notable for achievements in its economies and its business-like character. It is unfortunate that the people do not follow the acts of their officials more closely. If they did, they would realize that Governor Higgins has conducted the State's affairs with the same conscientious ideas, skill, and ability with which he has so successfully conducted his private affairs. The result is a State without a direct tax, a treasury with a splendid surplus, legislation without a scandal, and high efficiency in all the departments. The *Fredonia Censor* voices the expression of the stalwart Republican weeklies of the State when it says "The administration of Governor Higgins, so far as the reforms he has accomplished and the laws he has urged and signed—notably in the insurance line—are concerned, is very satisfactory to the people, and that is the test by which he will be judged as a candidate, rather than some disappointment of this local boss or that in appointments." Even newspapers which oppose Governor Higgins admit all that we have said in his favor.

The *Rochester Post-Express*, perhaps the most outspoken in its criticism, says: "He is an honest and amiable man. He is disposed to do the right thing. He has had long experience in public life," but it declares that "he has aroused antagonisms." Would it have us set aside an honest, able, and experienced man, with a record of industry and integrity, to permit experiments with an untried, inexperienced, and unmeasured man? This is the question that the people of this State will have to consider. We repeat that the next Governor of this State will be Frank W. Higgins, if he cares to continue in the performance of the onerous duties which he has borne so well.

San Francisco's Suffering Churches.

THE RELIGIOUS denominations, in common with all other interests, suffered heavily in the San Francisco disaster. According to the published lists, nearly one hundred church buildings were destroyed, including many of the largest and finest edifices in the city. The Methodists alone claim a loss of half a mil-

lion dollars' worth of property, and several of the other sects and denominations have probably lost as much, and some more. How to replace these buildings in the future with others as good will be one of the most serious and perplexing problems before the church-going people of San Francisco, many of whom have been almost impoverished by their individual losses. The difficulty of reconstruction will be much greater here in many instances, and the burden much heavier, than in case of schools, which will be rebuilt from the public treasury, or in the case of business institutions which have a large capital intact to draw upon.

Church building funds are dependent largely upon individual impulse and the benevolent spirit, factors not always to be depended upon for a long strain and heavy outgo. Nevertheless, the disaster fallen upon San Francisco churches will appeal strongly to denominational sympathy and loyalty throughout the country, and if each denomination will come to the help of its own, and, where its own losses happened to be slight, to the help of others, the burden will fall on so many shoulders that it will be easily carried. A rarer opportunity for a genuine manifestation of good-will and fraternal feeling has never come to the religious community in the United States, and we are confident that it will not be found lacking.

The Plain Truth.

WE ARE GLAD to note the statement of our wide-awake contemporary, the *Topeka (Kan.) Journal*, that Kansas has, after all, treated the railroads in that State with fair consideration, and that "Texas is usually credited with being the State that really does things to the 'railroad octopus.'" We have no desire to contradict the statement of our well-informed contemporary. We note its comment because it may tend to enlighten the public, especially in the East, on a matter regarding which it has apparently been entirely misinformed.

REPRESENTATIVE LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, is marked for slaughter by the Federation of Labor because of his opposition in Congress to the anti-injunction bill. If this is the issue on which Mr. Gompers and his associates intend to oppose his re-election, they deserve to be beaten. In working against the measure Mr. Littlefield performed only a patriotic duty. He stood for the inviolability of the courts, a principle which has been good enough for good Americans since the foundation of this government. The fairness of our courts has been thoroughly demonstrated—if the demonstration were needed—in the last few months. "Government by injunction" is the shibboleth of demagoguery. The right of organized labor to enter the political field cannot be questioned; but it is worth noting that, while the federation is preparing to exert its undoubtedly powerful influence to drive out of politics the men who refuse to obey its orders, it still studiously refrains from visiting with its official condemnation acts of violence that have long disgraced some of its members.

AN UNUSUAL and unexpected tribute to the American packing-house industry was paid at the recent meeting of the English Grocers' Federation at Sheffield, as reported by the *London Grocer*. One of the delegates accused President Roosevelt of having "not only damned the Chicago meat trade, but also the colonial meat trade, and much of the home trade as well." Mr. Kellitt, of Liverpool, an ex-president of the association, while commending the desire of the American government to secure sound and excellent preparations of food, said he wished to add his testimony to the effect that "up to now, our imports of American food productions have been most satisfactory, reflecting the greatest credit to the packers, giving satisfaction to the consumers and traders alike. The allegations made against the packers are a distinct contradiction of our experiences, and we desire these testimonies conveyed to President Roosevelt." All this serves to uphold the Biblical axiom that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and among his own people."

IT MAY BE regarded now as a certainty that some practicable and well-conceived scheme of disarmament will be laid before the second Hague conference, with the backing of some of the strongest, if not all, of the Powers represented. Great Britain, France, and the United States have signified their purpose to support a disarmament proposal, and, more recently, Italy, through its parliament, has given its adhesion to the plan. Replying in the Italian chamber the other day to an interpellation by Signor Bruniati as to the instructions to be given to the Italian delegates to the second Hague conference, in view of the resolution in favor of a reduction of armaments adopted by the English House of Commons, Signor Tittoni, minister for foreign affairs, declared that the words spoken on that occasion by Sir Edward Grey had his sincere and deep sympathy. While the disarmament of Italy alone in the middle of Europe powerfully armed would be madness and a crime against the country, it would equally be madness and a crime against humanity not to support sincerely any initiative aiming at general disarmament by simultaneous agreement. The Italian delegates at The Hague would accordingly have instructions to support Great Britain's initiative. Should Germany come into this agreement, which is highly probable, notwithstanding the alleged bellicose disposition of Emperor William, the conference can hardly escape some definite conclusion on the subject.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE FIRST Hebrew woman to attain the position of a reigning personage in Europe is the beautiful and cultured Princess of Monaco, whose realm, if not vast, is pretty widely known.



THE PRINCESS OF MONACO,
The first Hebrew woman to reign in any
land in Europe.

The princess was related to the great German poet Heine, and is half-American by birth. As Mlle. Alice Heine she was one of the richest heiresses of Paris, and in her youth she became the wife of the Duc de Richelieu. The latter died prematurely and the duchess remained a widow for nine years, notwithstanding she was one of the most courted women in the European world of high society. In 1889, however, she was won by and married the then heir-apparent of the Prince of Monaco. Her second husband in course of time succeeded his father, and the present princess has since reigned it right royally. At her splendid old castle in the principality she entertains in brilliant style, and is one of the most popular hostesses on the continent. The princess is said to be a good deal of an Anglophile. She employs an English lady-in-waiting, and is always especially kind to visitors from Britain. She is reputed to be as kindly and charitable as she is vivacious and handsome.

A WOMAN NOW much in the public view in France is Madame Sorgues, who is exploiting the wide field of industrial unrest and social discontent. Madame Sorgues is a highly-cultivated woman who speaks English almost perfectly, has acted in classic French tragedy at the Comedie Francaise, where she was a *pensionnaire* after leaving the Conservatoire, and has written for many papers. Her life has been decidedly exciting. Of late years she has thrown in her lot with the National Federation of Work, which advocates "revolutionary syndicalism." That is to say, it opposes that trades unionism which seeks to obtain merely immediate material improvements, and in general is against parliamentary representation. In the course of her agitation campaigns she has met with more adventures than a war correspondent.

THE HON. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS, New York State superintendent of prisons, is distinctly "a man who does things."



HON. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS,
Who has reformed the prison administration
of New York.

While not professing to be a prison reformer nor an expert in the science of penology, he has inaugurated more salutary reforms in the prison administration of New York than all his predecessors for many years together have done. These reforms have been dictated by practical sense and a just appreciation of the aims of modern prison discipline. His abolition of the lock-step and the striped garb was generally recognized as marking an important and genuine improvement in prison discipline, and it has been imitated in other States. There never was a good reason for imposing these degrading customs upon convicts. Superintendent Collins has also been an earnest advocate of the parole system, and has adopted it, so far as practicable, in the institutions under his charge. More recently he has introduced a new method for rewarding good behavior and as an incentive to manliness and self-respect. Under this plan "honor bars and stars" are conferred upon prisoners for continuous good conduct, these insignia being worn on the sleeve. One bar is conferred for each year of good conduct, and a star in the place of the bar for every five years of good conduct. This system is said to be highly satisfactory, both to the prisoners and the prison officials.

THE VERY unusual spectacle was presented, at the recently-ended session of Congress, of two brothers from the same State occupying seats in the House of Representatives. These are the only mem-

bers of the Fifty-ninth Congress who are thus closely related. They are the Hon. Charles B. Landis, who represents the Ninth, and the Hon. Frederick Landis, who is congressman from the Eleventh District of Indiana. The last-named is the youngest man in the Federal legislature. Both the brothers were born in Ohio, but were taken to the Hoosier State at an early



TWO BROTHERS WHO ARE CONGRESSMEN.
Hon. Charles B. Landis (rear seat) and Hon. Frederick Landis (at
wheel), both of Indiana, riding in their auto at Washington.
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age. Previous to his election to Congress Mr. Charles B. Landis was known as one of the most prominent editors of Indiana and a former president of the State Republican Editorial Association. Mr. Frederick Landis was a successful lawyer prior to his entering the national lawmaking body. He is, like his brother, a Republican. Both these efficient Representatives of Indiana are men of ability, integrity, and personal popularity. One of their favorite recreations is automobiling, and our picture shows them enjoying a ride in Rock Creek Park, at Washington, their car standing in shallow water above a small waterfall, while they are enjoying the scenery. Mr. Frederick Landis is at the wheel, and Mr. Charles B. Landis and wife are in the rear seat.

OF THE hundreds of thousands of "fans" and "rooters" who have yelled themselves hoarse over the feats on the diamond of Christy Mathewson, the expert pitcher of the New York National League baseball team, but a small percentage ever knew that he is also an adept at checkers. So skillful, in fact, is he in the latter ancient and honorable game, that he was considered competent, some time ago, to enter a contest with Samuel Siegel, the checker champion of Indiana, while Henry Hutzler, champion of the United States, found it worth while to be a looker-on



CHRISTY MATHEWSON,
The well-known pitcher (at right), playing checkers with Samuel Siegel,
champion of Indiana—Henry Hutzler, checker champion of the
United States, in the foreground.—Schmidt.

and watch the moves of the noted ball player. The result of this tournament has not been made known to us, but no doubt Mathewson accredited himself well. This high-salaried league pitcher is the hero of many a hard-fought game on the ball field, and despite the effects of an injury received while playing, he is still doing good work. Mathewson is a native of Pennsylvania and is a college graduate. He is a man of intelligence and character, and is well liked personally. The national game could not be in better hands than in those of men as "square" and capable as Mathewson.

FEW WOMEN, or, indeed, men, possess as much enterprise and business capacity as does Miss Irene

Smith, of Cleveland, who was graduated from the normal teachers' training-school last June. Five years ago she received from her grandmother's estate a few hundred dollars, which she decided to put to profitable investment. Visiting the lake front, she made a thorough inspection of the fish business, and found that an old tug that was out of commission could be bought cheaply, and that the owner would take a few hundred dollars—the amount she had in her possession—cash down, and would accept a mortgage on the craft for the balance. The purchase was made, and the young woman quickly organized a crew and sent it out on Lake Erie. Good luck met it from the beginning. The first season's catch more than lifted the mortgage on the tug. The third season Miss Smith bought a new tug with the proceeds of the two previous seasons. Business increased, and in the spring of 1906 Miss Smith sold her old boat and bought two new tugs, investing something like \$3,000 in nets. Two crews are now bringing their finny cargo to port each week. At the wharf they are met by a beautiful young woman who has their salaries in her purse. Miss Smith has realized over two hundred per cent. on her investment each season, and now is planning to give an order for a large steel tug in 1907.



MISS IRENE SMITH,
A normal college girl who has had more than
fisherman's luck.

IT WOULD seem almost too early yet to have a history of the Civil War absolutely impartial and free from all sectional bias, but such a work is now promised to be written in collaboration by two veterans of the war, one a Union general and the other a Confederate. The two are General O. O. Howard, who lost an arm at Gettysburg, and General Stephen D. Lee, who commanded the Confederate forces at Tupelo, Miss., Franklin, Tenn., and other hard-fought fields. For some years General Lee has been commissioner of the Vicksburg National Military Park. The forthcoming work should possess great interest.

CURIOSLY ENOUGH, at the same time that he dissolved the Duma because of its revolutionary

tendencies, the Czar dismissed the reactionary premier, M. Goremykin, who had succeeded Count Witte. Goremykin and the Duma had clashed at nearly every point, and the Czar evidently believed that both were equally to blame for the failure of Russia's first semblance of parliamentary government. M. Stolypin, the erstwhile minister of the interior, was made the head of the cabinet, and to him was intrusted the difficult task of pacifying the people without depriving the autocracy of too much of its power. The new prime minister assumed at the outset the rôle of compromiser, and strove to form a body of ministers which would represent all the leading parties. This scheme utterly failed, as neither liberals, constitutional democrats, nor even conservatives could be induced to join a ministry created by the autocrat's mere edict and not responsible to a parliament elected by the people. M. Stolypin, therefore, concluded to get along without such advisers as he desired, and announced his policy to be one of "strong-handed reform."

He determined to enforce law and order with an iron hand, while granting some portion of the people's demands. He is said to be a stronger and abler man than his immediate predecessor, but it is not believed that his plan of severe repression and but partial concession could be made a success. Indeed, hints have been thrown out that he will be obliged to adopt a reactionary policy. The bureaucracy's confidence in its power has been largely restored by recent events, and it would like to return to the old extremes,



M. STOLYPIN,
Russia's third prime minister, whose announced
policy is "strong-handed reform."

No Trouble with Japan over Seal Poaching.

FIVE JAPANESE were killed and twelve were taken prisoners on July 17th, as the result of a poaching raid upon the fur seal rookeries of the island of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. The shooting was done, according to official reports, under orders from W. T. Lembkey, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is in charge of the rookeries of the islands. No man in the United States has a more intimate knowledge of the whole sealing question than Mr. Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium. He was for ten years United States Fish Commission inspector of the Pribilof seal rookeries, with summer headquarters at St. Paul Island, and was later, in 1896-1897, a member of the international fur seal commission, and in 1902 represented the United States at The Hague when the sealing disputes with Russia were readily settled by arbitration.

Mr. Townsend takes a matter-of-fact view of the incident, which seems to him to afford no ground for any unpleasantness between this country and Japan. "Why," said he to a representative of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, "nearly every year British Columbian sealing vessels make raids on the rookeries of the Commander Islands, owned by Russia, and shooting and killing of the poachers by the Russians are not infrequent, but no international trouble ever comes of it. If ever anything was well advertised, it is the fact that sealing by foreigners is prohibited on the Russian and American islands in Bering Sea, and any poachers trespass upon them at their own risk, just as a burglar does who enters your house, or a cattle-lifter who should steal or kill a farmer's cows in his own pasture. Anybody would shoot such a thief, wouldn't he? That's all my friend Lembkey and his guards have done. Lembkey is an able and level-headed man, too. He was one of my associates during my stay in the islands. You may be sure he would do nothing rash or ill-advised.

"Owing to the indiscriminate slaughter which has been carried on for years by the deep-sea, or pelagic, sealers, the Pribilof herd, which once numbered about four million, has been reduced to less than five hundred thousand. The United States government, as the owner of these, permits the killing, under government supervision, of the superfluous males only. The younger males, driven away from the females by the champions of the herds, gather by themselves, and are methodically slaughtered by the native Aleuts (an offshoot of the Esquimaux) and turned over to the North American Commercial Company, which pays a royalty of \$10.22½ for each sealskin taken. For about twenty years prior to 1885 the number of skins taken was about one hundred thousand; for the present season it was 14,368. The killing season on the islands lasts from the latter part of June well into the month of August, and only males between the ages of two and four years may be slaughtered. That is the logical and sensible method of seal farming. If pelagic sealing—which means the indiscriminate killing of males and females, the young of the latter dying on the islands for lack of nourishment—could be stopped, it would be possible to kill one hundred thousand males yearly on the Pribilof Islands and still provide for a fair increase of the herd.

"But the pelagic sealers are the cause of all the trouble. They know no season and take young and old, male and female, all skins being more or less injured by shooting and spearing—the two methods of taking seals at sea. While the pelagic skin is worth from seven dollars to ten dollars, the value of the government skin ranges from twenty dollars to thirty dollars. The pelagic sealing business, as a whole, has been losing money for several seasons. American citizens are prohibited from engaging in it, but the tribunal of arbitration at Paris decided that the United States had no jurisdiction over sealing in Bering Sea outside of territorial limits, so that the practice is still continued by foreigners. By special agreements between their respective governments, British Columbian sealers are forbidden to take seals within sixty miles of the Pribilof (American) Islands, and within thirty miles of the Commander Islands, belonging to Russia. The Japanese, not being parties to either of these agreements, may indulge in pelagic sealing up to the three-mile limit without let or hindrance. When, however, they conduct operations on land belonging to the United States, the native guards, commanded by officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor, are under orders to prevent their depredations by all means. They have arms for that purpose, supplied by the department, and are authorized and expected to use them when necessity arises. The guard is made up of the same class of natives as those who conduct the government killing; they are not savages, but decent, orderly members of the Greek Church. The fact that the islands are well guarded is known to all the lawless sealers, and it is only in foggy weather, generally, that they attempt to raid the rookeries. When they are discovered by the lookout men, the main body of the guard is notified by telephone, and it hastens to repel the invaders just as it did in the case reported.

"The worst offenders in pelagic sealing are the British Columbians. It is only of late years that the Japanese have taken part in it. I should not be surprised if there were found to be much truth in the charges that the so-called Japanese vessels were really owned and officered by British Columbians, though the crews were Japanese. There is still a good deal of

Canadian capital invested in the sealing fleet, and it is an important interest in the port of Victoria, though only twenty ships now sail from that port to engage in it, instead of the one hundred and twenty formerly so employed. It is now proposed that the pelagic sealing industry of British Columbia be abolished upon the payment of \$500,000 by the United States government. If this were done Great Britain might be won over to the American and Russian plan of protecting the existing herds, and even Japan, which has some nearly depopulated rookeries in the Kurile Islands, might be induced to join in a general movement for the scientific breeding of the fur seal, so as to restore the industry to its former magnitude. The present system, as practiced by Japan and British Columbia, is simply one of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

What a Journalist Should Be.

NEWSPAPER MEN in general, and the younger men in the profession in particular, will be interested and profited by reading an article on "The Independent Press: Its Opportunities and Duties," which appears in the *North American Review* for July, the writer being Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield Republican*. His conception of what a true journalist should be and what a genuine and self-respecting journalist should stand for in every community are admirably expressed in these words: "The journalist has one client, one patient, one flock—that is to say, the whole community; and nothing should stand in the way of his single-handed and devoted service of that one interest. He should beware all entangling alliances—political, social, commercial—which may limit or embarrass such service. He should let the honors and emoluments of public office go to other people. His own office, if properly administered, is more important and more powerful than any his fellow-citizens are likely to confer upon him. The independent newspaper may be and should be the most vital and effective instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection; and its true business welfare, in the long view, lies in a complete, intelligent, sympathetic devotion to public interests." That the aims and principles here set forth, lofty as they are, are not too lofty for practical attainment, Mr. Bowles has fully and successfully demonstrated in the conduct of his own journal, making his practice there as good as his preaching. According to a recent census report, there are 2,455 daily newspapers in the United States, with an average daily circulation of 19,624,757 copies. What a power for good these would be if all were conducted along the lines laid down by Editor Bowles!

A "Spell-binder" Equal to the Occasion.

AN orator who was equal to an emergency was the late George A. Sheridan, who was a noted "spell-binder" often engaged by the Republican national committee. At a big meeting he was addressing in a town near New York he was introduced by a Mr. O'Brien, the chairman, in most flattering terms. In order to reciprocate, Mr. Sheridan paid a glowing tribute to the sterling qualities of the chairman, and wound up the eulogy by asserting that no man could say Mr. O'Brien owed him a cent.

"He owes me three dollars!" came a keen Celtic voice from the rear of the audience.

It was almost a solar-plexus blow for the orator, and the audience started to laugh and jeer. Rallying, the speaker said, "Don't be alarmed, good friends; I will answer that man presently." This assertion was to gain time, and, if possible, have the audience forget the incident; but again that penetrating voice cried out,

"He owes me three dollars cold cash!"

Advancing to the edge of the platform, General Sheridan, in a confidential tone, said, "Yes; I know all about the three dollars, for my friend, Mr. O'Brien, has given me the inside facts. Ladies and gentlemen, the truth is simply this, and it reveals a peculiar character: This man who has interrupted me met Mr. O'Brien recently and asked him for the loan of ten dollars. 'I haven't got ten,' said generous Mr. O'Brien, 'but here are seven dollars,' handing the money to him. Now this man is going around saying my friend, the honorable chairman, owes him three dollars, because he could lend him only seven dollars when ten were requested." A roar of laughter filled the hall, and the indignant man tried to answer the orator. He was howled down. The chairman whispered in General Sheridan's ear, "You have saved me—you are a genius."

Cuticura Grows Hair,

CLEARs THE SCALP, ALLAYS ITCHING, AND HEALS HUMORS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

WARM shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails. Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Remarkable Copper Deposits. in New Mexico.

ALL THE greatest mining engineers in the country, and nearly all of the most practical mining experts, are now diligently looking for new deposits of copper. The remarkable rise in that metal during the past year or two, which was at first thought to be only temporary, has become so persistent and strong that many persons are inclined to believe that the day of cheap copper has gone by for a long period, if not forever.

It is estimated that the domestic consumption of copper since the first of the year has increased upward of twenty per cent. as compared with the melting during the first seven months of last year. So valuable have copper properties become that railroads are being extended into new districts in New Mexico, Mexico, Arizona, and other sections in which the richest copper deposits have been found. Much has been heard about the fortunes which have been made in gold and silver mines in the past, but, in the aggregate, these are nothing to the enormous amounts of money which have been realized, especially during the past few years, by the fortunate discoverers of copper properties.

The history of the famous Bisbee camp, which was at first regarded as not of much value, is that of many other copper camps in that and other sections, and prospectors have been going over the field everywhere in the mountainous regions of Mexico and New Mexico, and some of them have been rewarded by the most substantial success. One of the largest and most striking discoveries of copper ore was that of Colonel Robert H. Hopper, widely known as one of the successful organizers of the Sierra Consolidated Mining Company, the stock of which has risen so rapidly of late.

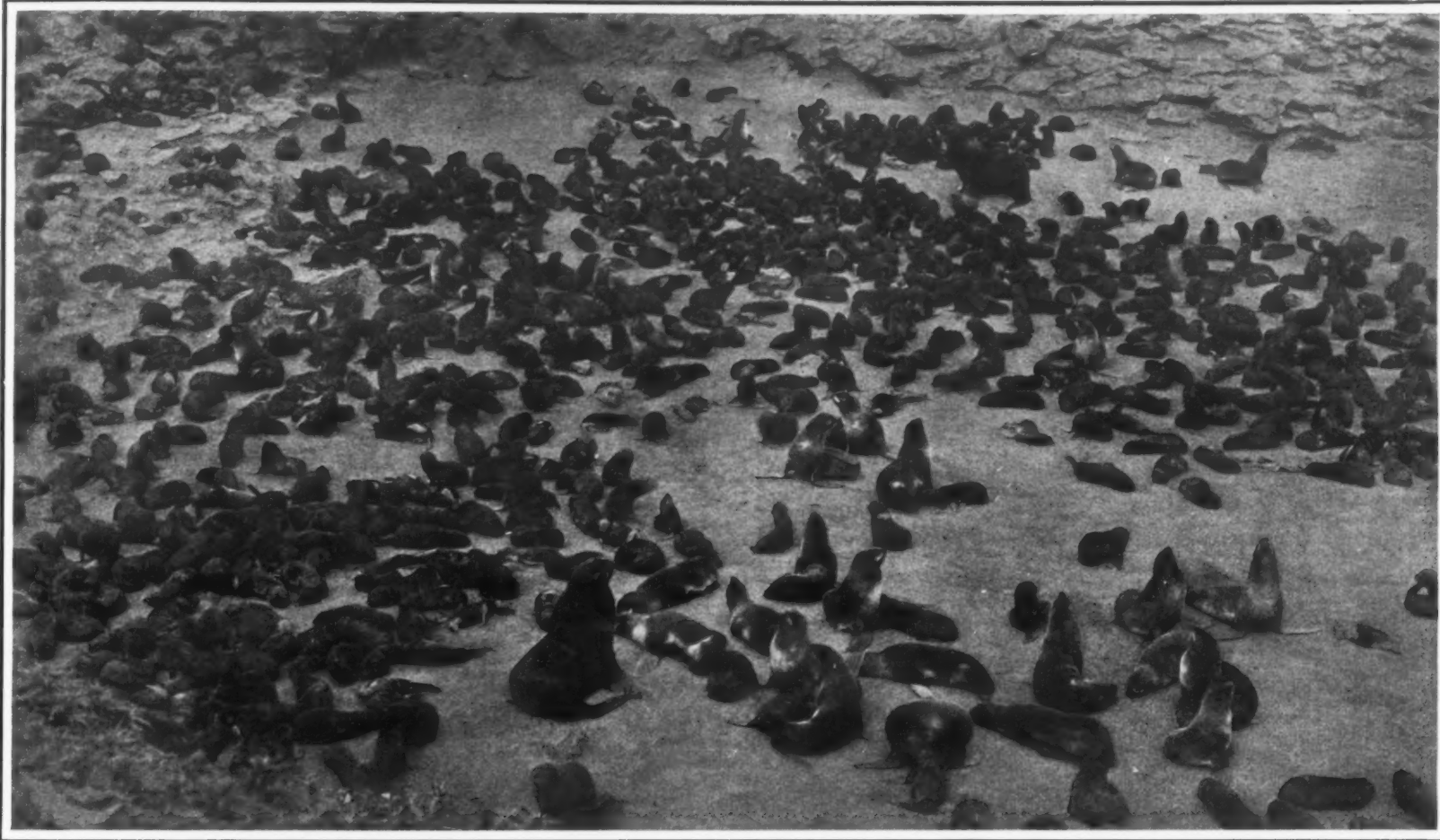
Colonel Hopper's attention was called, years ago, to certain wonderfully rich outcroppings of copper in the Caballo Mountain district of New Mexico, in the same range in which the famous Bisbee camp was located. With his customary reticence and deliberation, Colonel Hopper himself made a personal inspection of the properties which had been called to his attention, and, after doing considerable exploration work on his own hook, they quietly secured control of a large area of the most valuable copper deposits in the Caballo Mountains.

He was astonished at the remarkably high assays which the specimens taken at random from every part of the property yielded, and when he showed these specimens to his friends they were still more astonished, and urged him to begin the development of his mines and to organize a corporation to place the stock upon the market. He decided, first of all, to secure a good wagon road of a few miles, necessary to convey the ore to the railroad. This wagon road has now been completed, and a large force of men are preparing the ore for shipment to the smelters at El Paso, Texas. The richness of these deposits has thus become known, and the reports regarding them have created considerable stir in all that section of the country.

Prospectors are carefully examining the continuation of the Caballo range, but thus far have not found anything in character and extent equal to their possessions, though a number of promising prospects have been developed. Under the persuasion of his friends, Colonel Hopper has organized one of the best of the properties, and has given it the name of the Victoria Chief. Numerous friends, who have profited by the colonel's practical knowledge of mining, in connection with the exploitation of the Sierra Consolidated and other properties, have been generously given an opportunity to purchase small amounts of the shares of the Victoria Chief, but the stock has not been offered for public sale, and probably will not be until returns from the smelters have been received.

It speaks well for Colonel Hopper's popularity among his friends that the first limited allotment of the shares of the Victoria Chief, which he set aside for them, was so largely over-subscribed that he felt compelled to make a second allotment for their benefit. These shares were offered at such a low price at first that even his friends did not deem it fair to insist on a second allotment, except at an advance. When these shares are offered to the public they will be at a price which will be advantageous to the present holders who have been let in on the ground floor. Hence, the eagerness of the latter to obtain as much as possible. The specimens of the ores from the Victoria Chief are very handsome, and make a striking collection in Colonel Hopper's office.

A number of mining engineers, who have looked at these specimens and examined the photographs and maps of the property, have congratulated Colonel Hopper on his wonderful good fortune. Many requests for information regarding these mines have been received from the colonel's friends, and he is always glad to answer them promptly and fully. Those who are interested in the Victoria Chief can drop a line to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, 100 Broadway, New York, and ask him for reports, maps, and other documents bearing on his copper properties in the Caballo Mountains. It would be well to have this information if one contemplates a purchase of the stock when it is offered for public sale. It is always wiser to buy the shares of a company organized by those who have the public's confidence, and who are familiar with copper mining in all its phases, than to trust to luck by purchasing shares of any description, at any price, and at a hazardous venture.



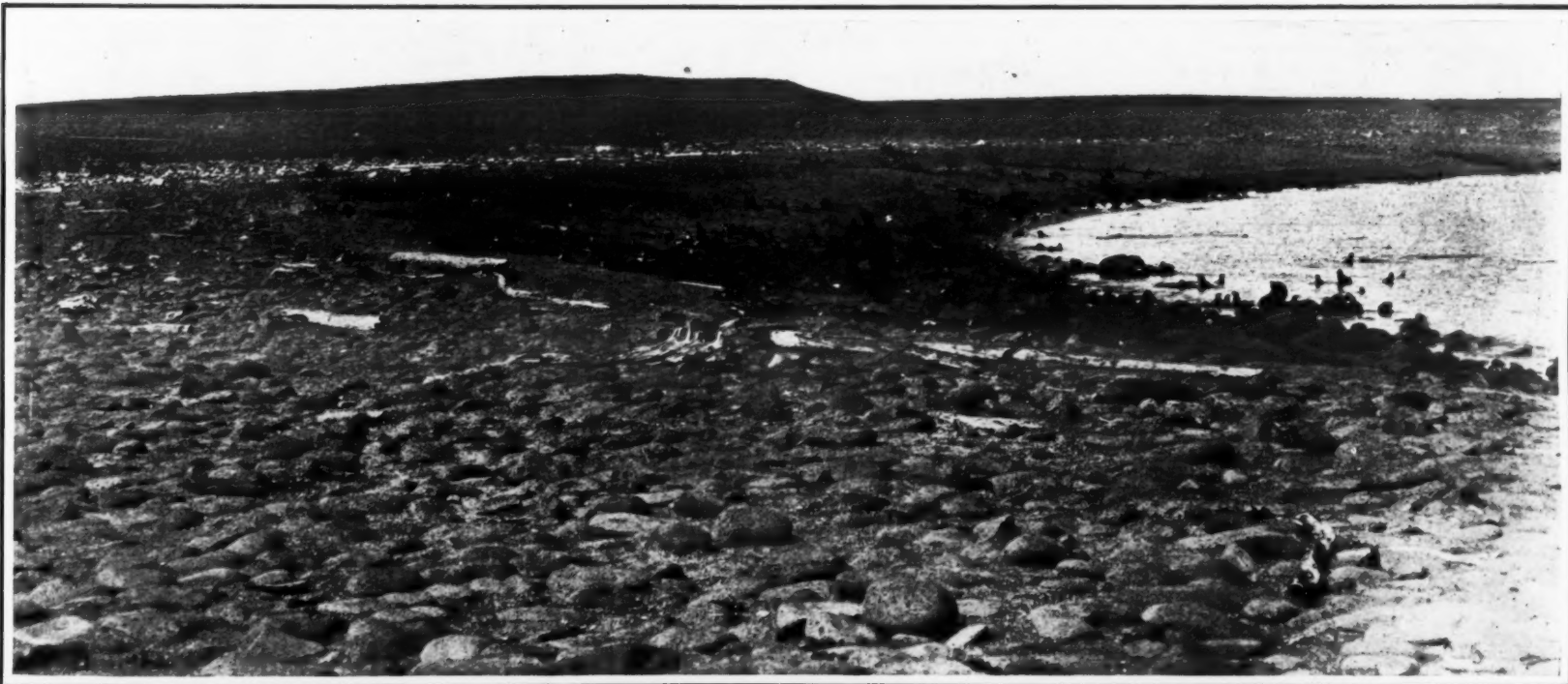
ZAPADNI ROOKERY, FROM WHICH THE RAIDERS WERE DRIVEN AFTER SHARP FIRING, JULY 17TH.—THE TWO LARGEST SEALS ARE THE BULLS OF THE HERD, THOSE OF MEDIUM SIZE THE ADULT FEMALES, AND THE SMALLEST THE BABY SEALS.—By courtesy of the New York Zoological Society.



VILLAGE IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT GUARDS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES LIVE.



NATIVES DETAINED BY THE UNITED STATES AGENT TO GUARD THE ROOKERIES ABOUT THE ISLANDS.



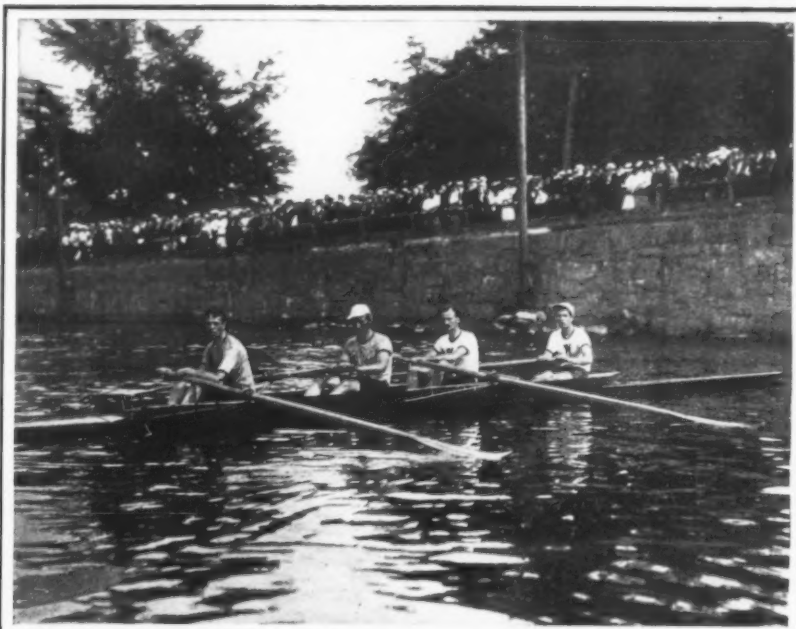
SEAL ROOKERY AND PORTION OF NORTHEAST POINT, WHERE THREE OF THE RAIDERS WERE KILLED.—THE SLIGHT ELEVATION IN THE CENTRE IS THE HILL FROM WHICH THE PRINCIPAL LOOKOUT FOR POACHERS IS KEPT.

WHERE JAPANESE POACHERS RAIDED OUR SEAL ROOKERIES.

SCENES ON ST. PAUL ISLAND, BERING SEA, IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD IN WHICH UNITED STATES GUARDS KILLED FIVE AND CAPTURED TWELVE OF THE TRESPASSERS.—Photographs by Charles H. Townsend. See opposite page.



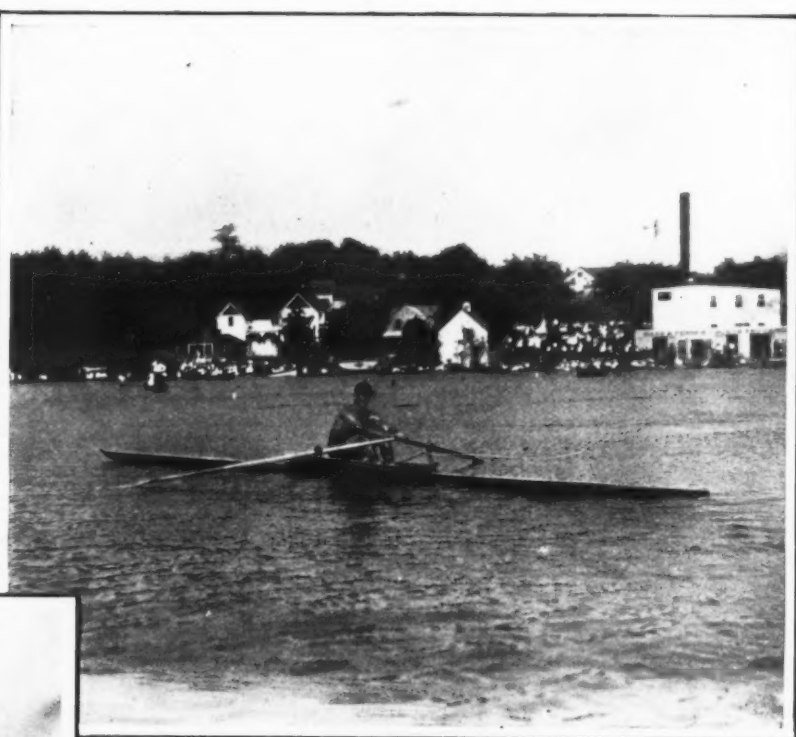
ARGONAUT CREW OF TORONTO, CAN., GETTING INTO ITS SHELL FOR THE EIGHT-OARED RACE IN WHICH IT WAS DISQUALIFIED FOR A FOUL.



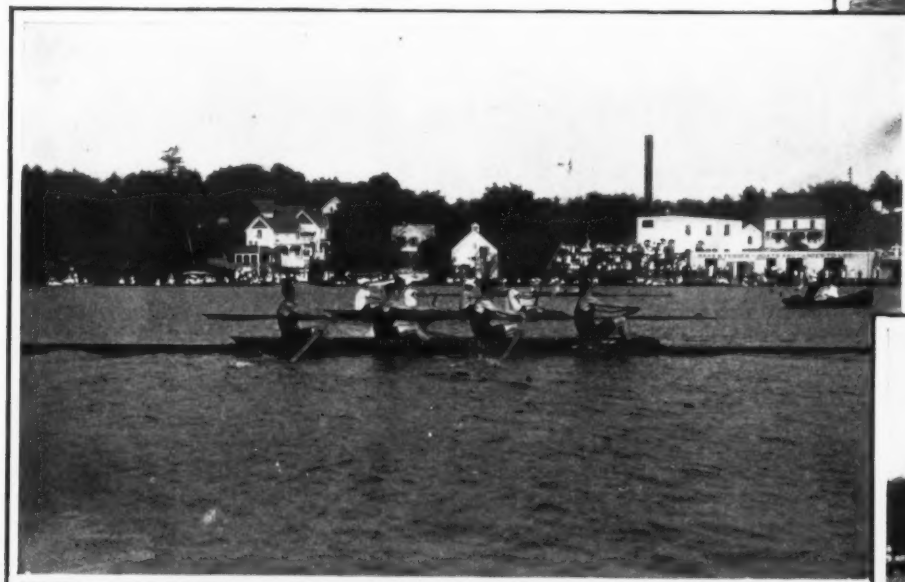
WINNIPEG CREW, OF WINNIPEG, MAN., WHICH WON THE SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE.



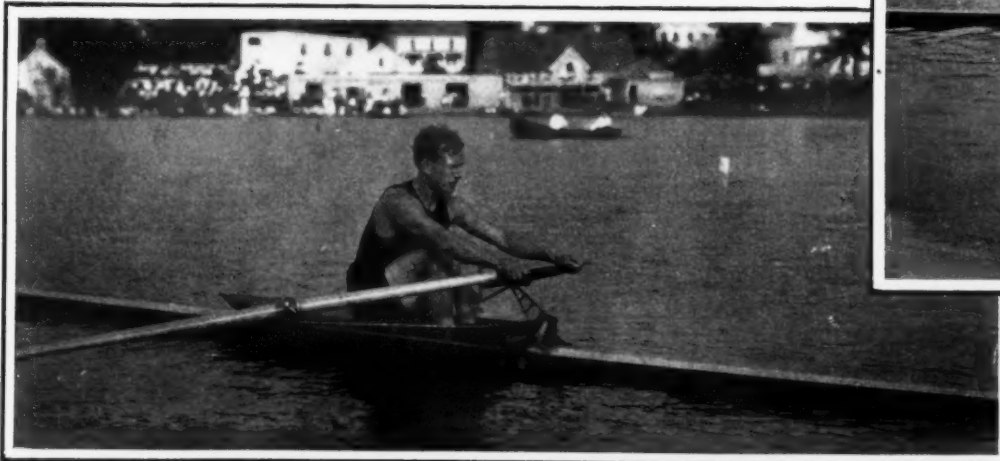
THE START IN THE ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLES, WHICH WAS WON BY BENNETT.



H. S. BENNETT, SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) BOAT CLUB, WINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLES.



CONTESTANTS STARTING IN THE SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE WON BY THE WINNIPEG CREW.



C. S. TITUS, NONPAREIL BOAT CLUB, NEW YORK, WHO ONCE MORE WON THE SENIOR SINGLE-SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP.



ST. ALPHONSUS CREW, OF BOSTON, WHICH WON THE INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULLS.



GREATEST ROWING MEET OF THE MIDSUMMER SEASON.

LEADING WINNERS AND RIVAL CREWS IN ACTION IN THE RACES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN AT LAKE QUINSIGAMOND, WORCESTER, MASS.—Photographs from Pictorial News Co.



RUSSIAN JEW LEAVING THE ISLAND FOR NEW YORK.



BARGE-LOAD OF IMMIGRANTS JUST ARRIVED AT ELLIS ISLAND AFTER BEING DETAINED THROUGH A WHOLE HOT SUNDAY IN THE STEAMSHIP'S STEERAGE.



JEWESS FROM RUSSIA SAFE IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY.



ITALIAN FAMILY LANDING IN AMERICA AFTER A LONG AND WEARY VOYAGE.



BELLE OF THE STEERAGE—AN ITALIAN—NOW BREAKING HEARTS ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE.



SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ITALY ADMITTED BY THE INSPECTORS AND DEPARTING FOR THE METROPOLIS.



DINING-ROOM AT ELLIS ISLAND WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS ARE PROVIDED WITH FOOD.—A. E. Dann.



IMMIGRANTS POURING OUT OF A BARGE AND EAGER TO STAND ON AMERICAN SOIL.



ATTENDANT AT THE ISLAND, AND A GROUP OF POLISH JEWS EN ROUTE TO THE GREAT CITY.



SURGEONS AT THE IMMIGRANT STATION EXAMINING THE EYES OF NEWCOMERS TO DETECT DISEASE.—A. E. Dann.

UNPRECEDENTED CRUSH OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

CURIOUS SIGHTS WITNESSED DURING THE BIG RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND, ON THE REOPENING OF THE IMMIGRANT STATION AFTER ITS FIRST AND ONLY CLOSED SUNDAY.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.



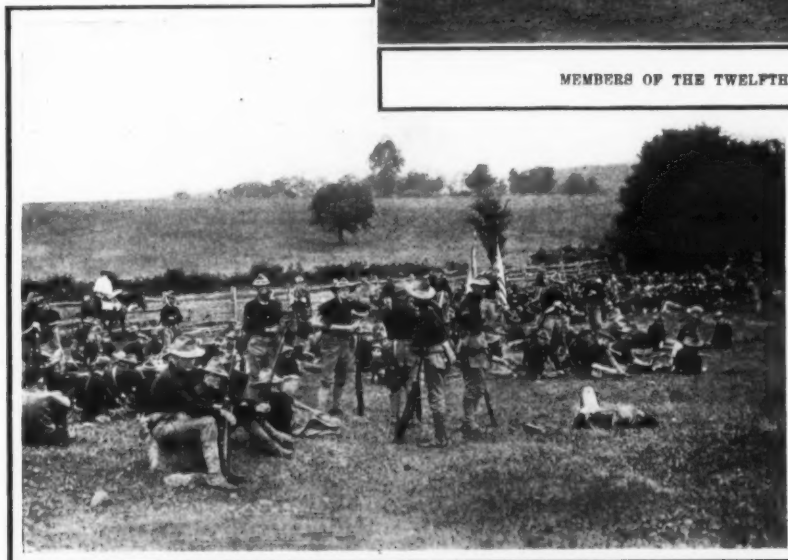
COMPANY L, FIRST REGIMENT, VERMONT
NATIONAL GUARD, ON THE
FIRING-LINE.



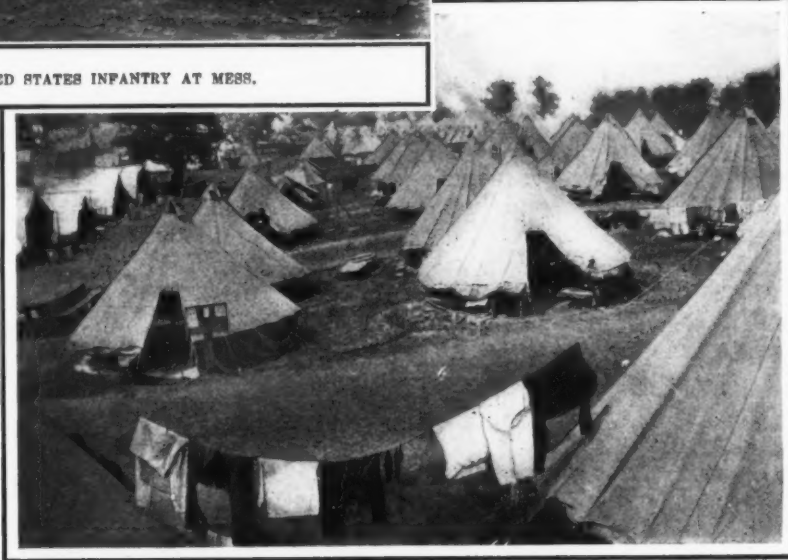
THE VERMONTERS PREPARING THEIR FIRST
BREAKFAST AT CAMP
ROOSEVELT.



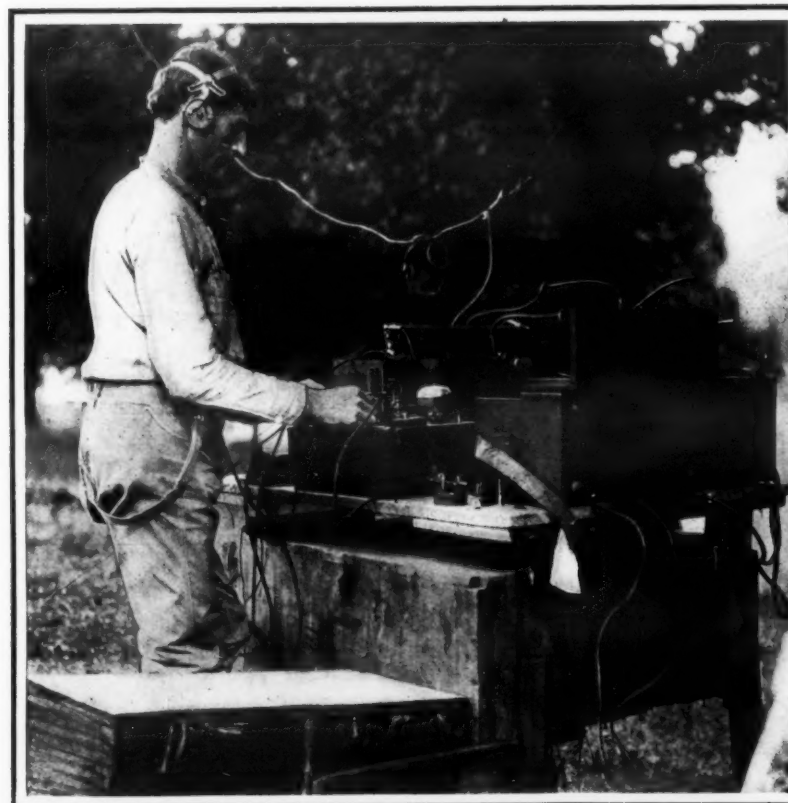
MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY AT MESS.



A CORNER OF THE BIG CAMP AT A MOMENT OF RELAXATION.



JUNCTION OF TWO CAMP STREETS—BOARD FOR COMPANY NOTICES AT THE LEFT.



WIRELESS FIELD TELEGRAPH, A NEW AND USEFUL DEVICE PUT TO PRACTICAL TEST.



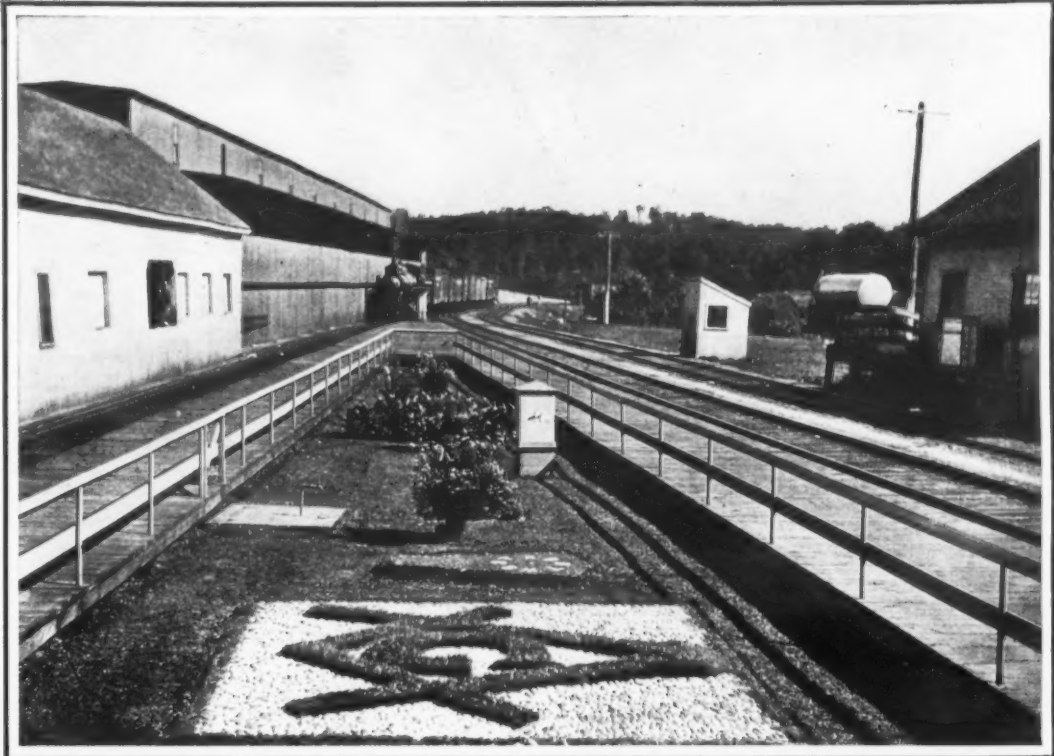
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT IN FRONT OF HIS HEADQUARTERS.

WITH THE REGULARS AND MILITIA AT MOUNT GRETTA.
WHERE THE PRACTICAL DETAILS OF CAMP LIFE ARE MADE THE SUBJECT OF CAREFUL DRILL AND STUDY.

Photographs by our staff photographer, A. E. Dunn



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) "INDIAN HUNTER"—MARKING THE SITE OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER'S HOME, IN COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
F. S. Andrus, New York.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) PECULIAR DECORATIONS WITH MASONIC FLORAL EMBLEMS AT SANBORNVILLE, N. H., WHICH ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF TRAVELERS—ALL BUT ONE OF THE STATION EMPLOYEES ARE MASONS.
W. E. Knight, New Hampshire.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) WAGON TEAM IN THE MAIN STREET OF TONOPAH, NEV., ABOUT TO START WITH A GREAT LOAD OF SUPPLIES FOR THE DESERT GOLD-FIELDS.
Mrs. W. D. King, Pennsylvania.



"POOR POLLY," RESCUED FROM EARTHQUAKE-SHATTERED AGNEW'S INSANE-ASYLUM, SANTA CLARA, CAL., WHILE CALLING HURRY! QUICK!—V. N. Owen, California



UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL SAMMONS, OF NEWCHWANG, ON THE STATION PLATFORM AT MUKDEN—THE FIRST CONSULAR OR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE IN MANCHURIA AFTER THE WAR.—R. Dick, Manchuria.



GEORGETOWN, A COLORADO MINING TOWN; THE WHITE SPOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE MARK THE EXCAVATIONS OF SILVER MINERS.—A. W. Cutler, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK THE SECOND AND PENNSYLVANIA THE THIRD.

POLICING THE GOLDEN MINING CAMPS OF THE YUKON

By Mrs. C. R. Miller.

A YEAR OR two ago I attempted to photograph a homely Indian squaw who was selling curios on the streets of the little town of Medicine Hat in north-west Canada. She resented my impertinence and, dropping her wares, came at me savagely. The camera at least would have suffered had not a tall man wearing a brilliant red uniform stepped between us. He merely looked at the woman who was jabbering threats in the Indian language; her upraised hand dropped to her side, and the look of anger on her face gave way to one of fear, and she quietly slipped away. Now, any man who can subdue an irate squaw by a look deserves more than a passing thought, and since that time I have been especially interested in the work of the Northwest mounted police of Canada, for the gentleman in the scarlet uniform was a member of that organization. After coming in contact with its members many times throughout the Northwest, it remained for me to find their real worth in their method of policing the Yukon mining camps, where sixty-five per cent. of the residents are natives of the United States.

The organization was formed when Alexander MacKenzie was premier, and was the inspiration of Sir John McDonald. It was modeled after the royal Irish constabulary, and originally consisted of three hundred men. In 1877 the entire force was concentrated on the frontier to check the Sioux Indians, who sought refuge in Canada after the Custer massacre, and it was through the efforts of the Canadian police that the Indians were finally induced to surrender to the United States authorities. During the outbreak of the half-breeds in 1885 the mounted police force was increased to one thousand men. That number now patrol a million and a half square miles of Canadian land in the Northwest. The first station in the Yukon territory was established in 1895. The condition of the country, through which no white man had ever traveled, was such that rather than risk unnecessary danger, the small force of officers and men came up the Yukon from St. Michael by special permission of the United States government. The next year gold was discovered on Bonanza Creek, the rush began, and in 1897 the mounted police garrison at Dawson was established. The organization is a civil body in the eyes of the law, and the officers are magistrates and the men constables, and they at once began to administer justice. To protect the honest prospectors from the thieves and adventurers who came in with the throng, and to bring law and order out of a motley crowd of forty or fifty thousand people, was no easy task, but their scarlet uniform soon became a symbol of good behavior. The splendid log barracks, together with a jail and penitentiary, were soon erected. Other posts were established, and to-day there are fifty-three mounted-police stations in the Yukon territory, with three men at each post and seventy-five men at Dawson, and as many more at White Horse—the northern terminus of the White Pass Railroad.

A weekly patrol is maintained between these stations, and people coming and going over the winter trail are required to register at each and state their destinations. This makes it practically impossible for persons to be lost on the trail for any length of time; for if, after registering at one post and starting for another, they do not arrive promptly, their whereabouts will be speedily ascertained. During the summer many men coming in either build or buy small boats at White Horse and row down the Yukon in order to save steamer transportation. Each of these boats is numbered before starting by the police at White Horse, and the number, together with the names of the travelers, is kept on record. A sharp lookout is maintained for them at each post along the river, and should an occupant be missing at any of these stations a satisfactory explanation as to what has become of the missing man must be given before the remaining ones are allowed to proceed on their journey.

The care of insane persons also comes under the jurisdiction of the mounted police, as well as to see that the sick and destitute in the outlying districts are cared for. They frequently carry the mails, and during the winter of 1898 and 1899 they packed the first-class mail over the pass from Skagway to Dawson—a distance of nearly six hundred miles. They also carried letters to the American whalers, whose boats were ice-jammed for the winter in the far north. Enforcing quarantine regulations, taking the census, and keeping statistics are a part of their duties. Dance-halls and saloons are licensed in Dawson and are numerous, yet there is little disorder, and the Sabbath day is far quieter there than in the large cities of the States. These places are required by law to close at midnight on Saturday, and remain so until six A. M. on Monday. A fine of \$100 is the penalty for the first offense, and a forfeiture of license for the second. This law is rigidly enforced and without delay.

Strange as it may seem, there have been few murders in the Yukon; one or two men have been shot in self-defense, a dance-hall girl or two have been injured, and one killed, after which the murderer committed suicide; but only five hangings is an enviable record for nine years of mounted-police service in these mining camps with their mixture of people. Two murderers were caught through the boat-numbering system. Five men started down the river, but when the boat arrived at Dawson three were missing. The men told conflicting stories about their absent

companions, and were held pending an investigation. After nearly a year, during which every camp-fire for four hundred miles was raked for clues, the evidence was completed by the finding of one of the bodies and fragments of his clothing which had been burned at different camp-fires along the shore. The two men were convicted and hanged. The most celebrated case was that of a man named O'Brien, who ambushed several men as they were coming out over the winter trail with gold. A number of miners were missing, and O'Brien was suspected and arrested as he was leaving the country. The uprights of his sled had been hollowed out and filled with gold dust, and as he could give no satisfactory account as to how he came by this gold, he was taken to Dawson, where a chain of evidence brought about his execution.

The finger-print identification is used with great success, as it is an established fact that no two people's finger-prints are alike. Each person, after his arrest, is made to touch his finger-tips on a copper plate which has been covered with printer's ink. He then places each finger of both hands on white paper, and the lines are indelibly stamped thereon. He or she, as the case may be—for there have been female criminals in Dawson as well as male—are made to write his or her name on the other side of the paper, after which the print of the right forefinger is impressed beneath the signature. This system is even more correct than the Bertillon, as some officers may make tighter measurements than others. The finger-prints are classified and used in tracing criminals by comparing them with finger-prints of persons arrested in other places. Any number of instances might be given where old offenders have been taken up by this system, which originated in Scotland Yard and is now in universal use.

The penitentiary at Dawson is a model of cleanliness, and at present there are few inmates. I was shown through the building by an officer who answered my numerous questions with patience and explained their system of punishment—"Not so much to punish as to prevent crime," he said. The majority of prisoners were at work on the lawn under the care of guards, but in one cell a half-breed, who had been unduly hilarious on the street the night before, was sleeping off a drunk. The kitchen was like the culinary department of some large hotel, clean and everything in perfect order. One of the prisoners was moving about preparing dinner, and he contrived to keep his head in such a position that I never saw his face.

The wood-pile at the barracks has become celebrated from the fact that so many Americans have done a few days' work there as punishment for minor offenses. Owing to the intense cold in winter a large amount of wood is used to heat the various public buildings, and the prisoners do the sawing and splitting for that purpose in the penitentiary yard.

The robbing of sluice-boxes is one of the crimes which is unusually hard to trace. Frequently in the late fall, when it becomes dark early in the afternoon, a miner will quit work, leaving his "pay dirt" in the open box. A thief may come along and carry off some of the gravel and pan out the gold at his leisure. To be convicted of this offense means several years in the penitentiary.

Men who enlist in the ranks of the mounted police must be between twenty-two and forty years of age, and at least five feet eight inches in height, of good character, able to read and write, and of sound constitution. They must also be able to ride, although they are not necessarily mounted—indeed, I cannot remember ever seeing one mounted except on a supply wagon. The men enlist for a term of five years, and many of them are recruited from the best families of England. The entire force in the Yukon is under the command of Major Z. T. Wood, who is a relative of Zachary Taylor, a former President of the United States. Major Wood comes from Nova Scotia, to which place his family removed from the States after the Civil War. The Dawson garrison, however, is under the direct charge of Major Cuthbert. Major Snyder commands the force at White Horse, where the mounted police perform customs duties.

There is an export tax of two and one-half per cent. on all gold taken from the territory, and after the baggage has been thoroughly overhauled, each person is carefully searched for concealed gold dust on the train before the boundary line is reached. The women are examined by a handsome, bright-eyed Canadian, who is known in that part of the country as the famous Kate Ryan. She performs her duties with the greatest politeness, and although she found nothing dutiable on the three of us who came out together, she told me that during the last four years she had confiscated more than eight thousand dollars' worth of gold which was being surreptitiously carried out by women. One ounce of gold is allowable under the law. With a country as large as the Yukon, one would suppose that getting gold out without the knowledge of the police would be an easy matter, but the topography of the land is such that a few officers may hold all points by which gold can go out. There is rarely a clash between these guardians of the peace and the miners, the majority of whom regard them as their protectors.

Although the early American settlers in the Klondike may sharply arraign the Canadian government for its peculiar laws, enacted, as they may charge, es-

pecially to deprive them of the fruits of their discovery, yet, whatever truth there may be in this accusation, even the most bitter critics will admit that almost from the beginning law and order prevailed, and that the Northwest mounted police is the most efficient constabulary ever established to grapple with the problems of crude and unsettled frontier life. As a better police force in Alaska is now under consideration, the United States government cannot go far wrong in adopting the best features of the Canadian system, only eliminating those arbitrary powers which militate against the American idea of civil and political liberty.

Spending New York's Money Blindly.

THE LACK of foresight exhibited in the planning of so important an undertaking as the great \$30,000,000 subway in New York City does not tend to reassure the public as to other vast enterprises projected for its benefit and at its expense. If several hundred thousand dollars must be added to the cost of the subway because its engineers forgot to ventilate it, how do we know that the new system of water supply for New York will cost only the \$160,000,000 estimated, and not double that amount? Indeed, fears are now expressed that deeper tunnelling under the Hudson than was at first thought necessary will vastly increase the cost of the work. It is to be hoped that the problems affecting this great undertaking may be studied less superficially than were those of the subway. It was an eminent subway engineer, by the way, who was one of the strongest advocates of the now-discredited sea-level project for the construction of the Panama canal. *Crede experto* is a good motto, but who shall certify to the expertness of the expert?

A Veteran Minister's Political Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: I received, lately, a copy of your paper entitled "Republican Anniversary Number." I became so interested in it that I read it over very carefully and found it to be a truthful exhibit of the great national party, its principles, its leaders, its progress and triumphs. It stirred my inmost nature, reproduced memories partially dormant, and gave fresh inspiration to loyalty and love.

In October of 1856 I was in the mountains of New Jersey holding revival meetings. Political excitement was running high. Some laborers for Buchanan's election were there canvassing for votes. They waited on the writer. "Well," said Judge S., "how's the election going?" "Never better," was my reply. "Over one hundred people are striving to make their calling and election sure." "We don't mean that election, we are looking after Buchanan's." "As to that, I know but little and say nothing, but I shall cast my first vote for Fremont and Dayton." That was a great day in my history. My father was a Henry Clay Whig, and wept like a child when Clay was defeated. When the next presidential campaign came I voted for Lincoln. The political campaign ending in Lincoln's election was one of the most exciting in American history. It was followed, not long afterward, by the terrible scenes of the great Civil War, of which my recollections are most vivid.

Your anniversary number brought out the prominent men of the nation who were engaged in saving the Union. There was scarcely a name mentioned but was familiar to me. I have voted for every Republican President, and voted as I prayed. I have not lost confidence in the party, even though some of its leaders may have gone astray. It will not do to desert a party that has done so much for the republic. Never have we had such material prosperity; never such gifts for educational and charitable institutions. Never has there been such respect for our government as now. Never have the nations of the earth been so emphatic and united in their praises of any President as they have been in their praise of Theodore Roosevelt.

I am seventy-four years and seven months of age and have spent fifty-five years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I can see as clearly as others the evils which threaten our country, but my hope is larger for its future triumphs than ever. We have a great revival against dishonesty. The time is coming when the great questions concerning a candidate for office will be: Is he honest? Is he capable? School-houses will yet have so multiplied and education become so universal that every voter will be competent and free to vote without the dictation of the political boss. May we cherish the memories of our great leaders by renewing our covenant to the principles they held in common as worthy of their espousal and defense.

GEORGE FREEMAN DICKINSON,
A "Son of the Revolution."

ORANGE, N. J., August 4th, 1906.

The "Quality" of Pabst Beer.

THE BEST MATERIALS AND THE CLEANEST PROCESS MAKES IT MOST POPULAR.

PABST'S process of brewing is exclusive all the way through, and that is the "reason why" Pabst beer is to-day the most popular brand of beer in the world.

People know when they drink Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer that it is the cleanest beer in the world—because it never is touched by human hands in its entire process of manufacture.

People know when they drink Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer that it is the richest beer in the world, because it is made from the exclusive Pabst eight-day malt, which is the only malt in the world that retains all of the richness of the barley.

People know when they drink Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer that they are drinking a beer that is fully aged, because it is aged by the exclusive Pabst process, and is never mixed with "young" beer to give it head or body.

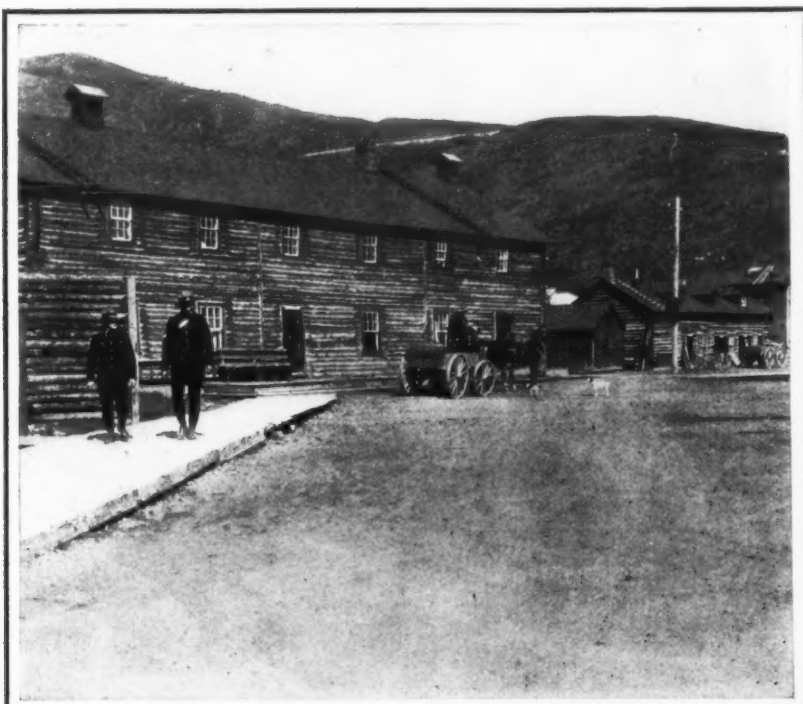
People know that for the past sixty years Pabst has been foremost in the manufacture of a superior beer because he has spent millions to brew a beer that is perfect in Age, Purity, and Strength, and Pabst's Blue Ribbon stands to-day without an equal as a clean, pure, wholesome, refreshing beverage.



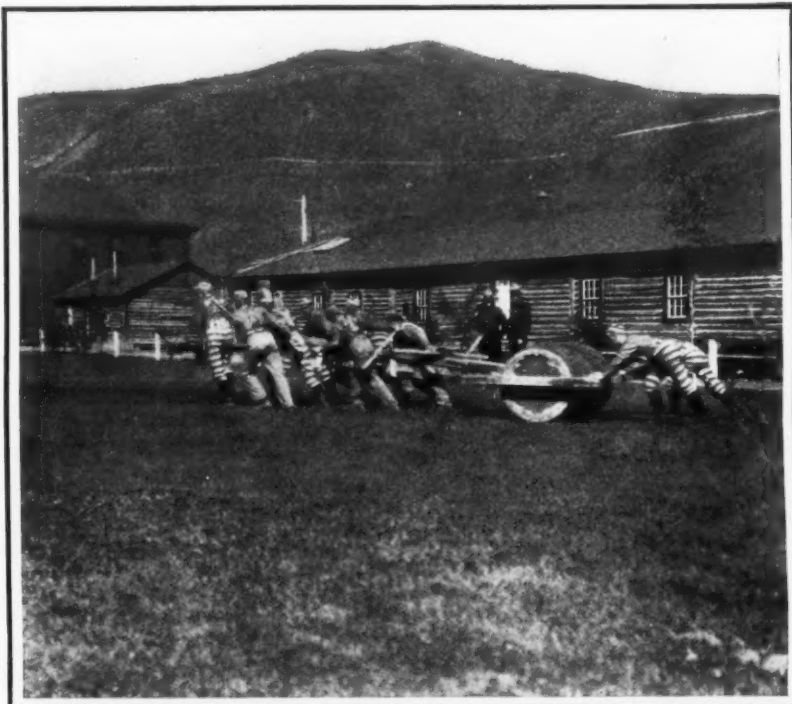
FAMOUS DAWSON WOOD-PILE AT WHICH MANY AMERICANS HAVE WORKED IN PUNISHMENT OF MINOR OFFENSES.



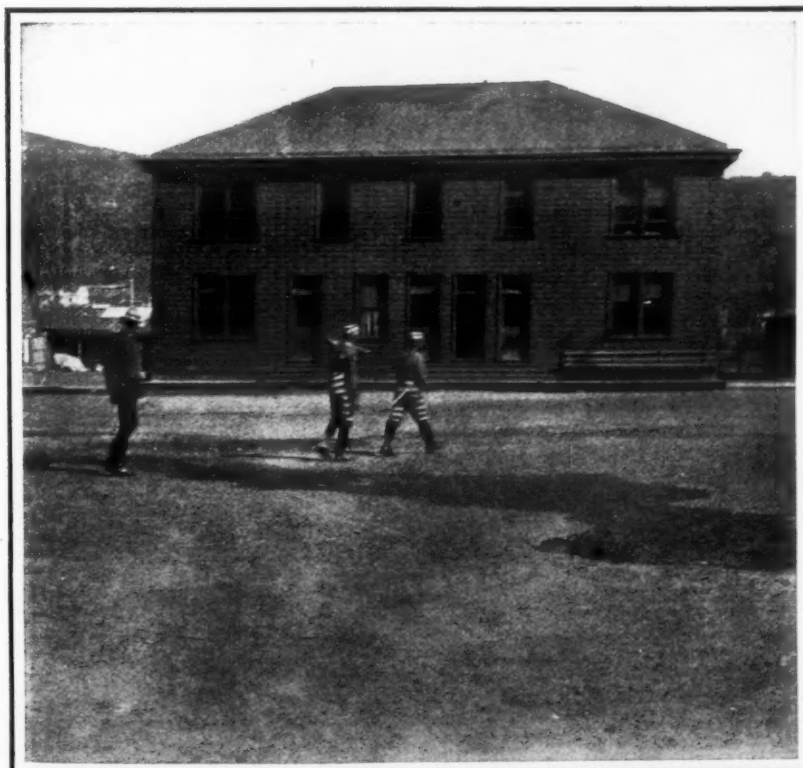
TYPICAL MOUNTED POLICEMAN CARRYING THE MAIL FROM THE BARRACKS AT DAWSON TO THE POST-OFFICE.



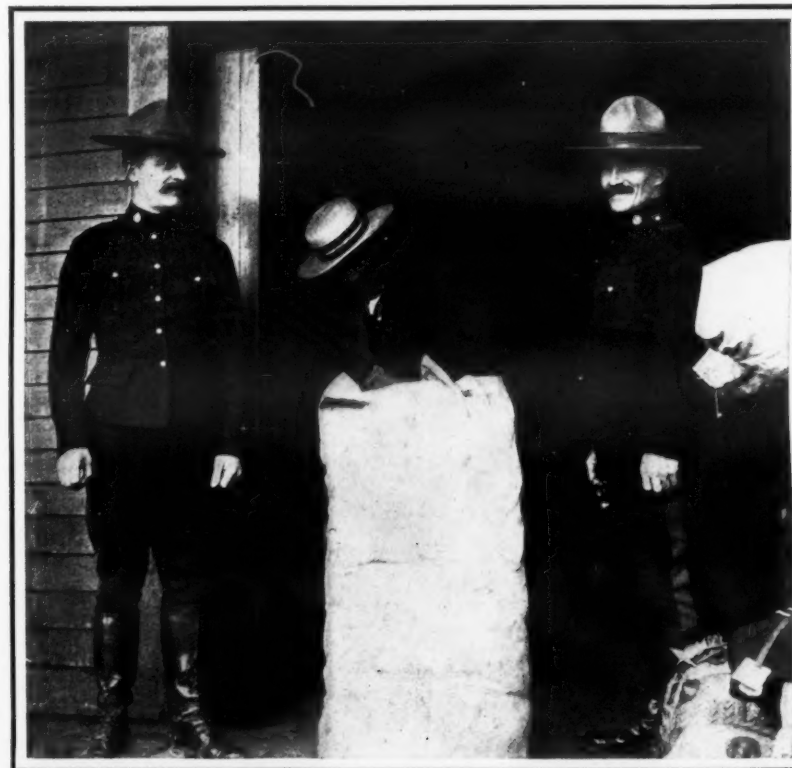
BARRACKS AT DAWSON CITY, SHOWING TWO MEMBERS OF THE MOUNTED POLICE AND THE SUPPLY WAGON THAT GOES FROM POST TO POST.



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH EVER ALLOWED TO BE TAKEN OF THE PRISONERS IN THE DAWSON PENITENTIARY (SOME OF THEM AMERICANS) WORKING ON THE LAWN.



IN THE PRISON YARD AT DAWSON—PRISONERS GOING TO WORK—BUILDING IN BACKGROUND CONTAINS A READING-ROOM AND POLICE STORE.



YUKON POLICE SEARCHING BAGGAGE ON THE FRONTIER FOR GOLD, ON WHICH THERE IS AN EXPORT DUTY—OLD MAN OPENING HIS PACK FOR INSPECTION.

PRESERVERS OF PEACE AND ORDER IN THE YUKON MINING CAMPS.
PENITENTIARY AT DAWSON CITY WITH ITS FAMOUS WOOD-PILE, IMPRISONED AMERICANS AT WORK, AND THE
QUARTERS AND DUTIES OF THE MOUNTED POLICE.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.

Shameful Neglect of One of the Greatest of American Industries

By Andrew V. Henry

THE FOREIGN trade of the United States, according to the expert testimony of W. E. Humphrey in the *North American Review*, last year amounted to more than \$2,240,000,000, the balance of trade in our favor exceeding \$400,000,000. Of this immense total only about seven per cent. was carried under the American flag. *Shame!*

Every day more than \$500,000 is withdrawn from the treasury and paid to foreigners for carrying American trade. Ninety per cent. of this vast sum is expended in wages to foreign labor. *Shame!*

During the year 1903 not one vessel flying the American flag and engaged in the foreign carrying trade was seen in the port of Philadelphia, the second seaport city of this country. *Shame!*

Seattle and Tacoma are the only ports in the United States from which more tonnage is carried in American than in foreign bottoms. *Shame!*

Germany has built, in the last two years, ships of more tonnage than the entire merchant marine of the United States. *Shame!*

We have war-ships which we are unable to furnish with crews. If we had lost a single first-class fighting ship in the Spanish war, with all hands, we could not have furnished officers and men for another. *Shame!*

It costs from 40 to 100 per cent. more to build an American than a foreign ship, and from 20 to 40 per cent. more to operate it. All other countries pay subsidies. We do not. *Shame!*

Of three trans-Pacific steamship lines the Japanese receives an annual subsidy of \$333,500, the English \$300,000, and the American \$4,935. *Shame!*

The only nations that have tried to create a great navy without men to command it and auxiliary ships to support it are Russia and the United States. Trained seamen from Japan's subsidized merchant marine manned the war-ships that destroyed the Russian navy. We have no merchant marine worth talking about. *Shame!*

We call the United States a "world Power," and if we were at war with a foreign country we could not transport enough troops to protect the Philippines from seizure. *Shame!*

Foreigners having a monopoly of our carrying trade, we are not only unable to prevent a combination among them (such as now exists among the Pacific coast sailing-vessels) to maintain high freight rates on the products of our farms, but we are un-

able to overcome the foreign shipping lobby which stands in the way of a subsidy bill at Washington. *Shame!*

War between two such countries as Great Britain and Germany would result, by the withdrawal of their ships from the carrying trade, in the paralysis of our foreign commerce and the consequent demoralization of our domestic industries. *Shame!*

The Republican party protects every American industry but the shipping interest from the competition of foreign cheap labor. *Shame!*

The maximum subventions provided for in the proposed subsidy bill to ten mail lines are: Atlantic lines, \$1,050,000, Gulf, \$475,000, Pacific, \$1,140,000—a total of \$2,665,000. The new vessels of the lines receiving these subventions must be built under the direction of the Navy Department, and all vessels receiving such aid must carry an increasing proportion of naval volunteers. A tonnage subvention of \$5 per gross ton to any vessel engaged for a year or more in foreign trade is also provided, but no vessel receiving mail subventions may participate in these benefits. Even this moderate subsidy has been held up in Congress. *Shame!*

"If the foreigner can do our carrying more cheaply, why not let him do it?" This is the gist of the argument against protection, as well as against a subsidy. History shows that the American shipping industry, if protected, would not only be able to displace the foreign shipping in our ports, but also to reduce freight rates on our farm and factory products, and increase the wages of labor. The Republican party is pledged to a ship-subsidy bill, but a Republican Congress would not pass it. *Shame!*

The net cost of carrying out the subsidy commission's plans would not exceed \$40,000,000 in ten years, even if every contemplated steamship line should be established and 1,500,000 tons of new shipping added to the American-owned foreign fleet. President Roosevelt has declared himself heartily in favor of the proposed policy for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, and professes his belief that the measure will become a law. Yet it hangs fire at Washington. *Shame!*

In eight years a subsidized German line to the East Indies increased its export trade from 27,369 to 89,148 tons; an East African line, under subvention, did a business of 453,000 marks in 1892, and of 1,476,000 in 1898. In that year both subventions

were renewed for fifteen years. Japan's tonnage has increased from 200,000 tons in 1896 to 830,000 tons in 1904. Her commerce was \$153,251,000 in 1896; it was \$342,160,000 in 1904. A line of subsidized ships runs from San Francisco to British Australasia. The exports on this line have increased from \$12,674,000 in 1896 to \$27,401,000 in 1904. Since 1895 our export trade with Brazil has decreased from \$15,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in 1903. *Shame!*

James J. Hill's two magnificent steamers, running from Seattle to the Orient, have aided the vast expansion of Oriental markets for American products, especially for wheat. Mr. Hill says he will never build another ship in America as long as present conditions last. The Boston Steamship Company, which has five great steamships plying between Seattle and the far East, announces that it will discontinue the service unless assistance comes. *Shame!*

According to Senator Frye, last year not one American vessel entered or cleared in the foreign trade in Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Greece, Scotland, or Ireland. *Shame!*

If British and German vessels now carrying our \$1,480,000,000 of annual exports should be withdrawn from commerce by reason of war between England and Germany, the farmers, manufacturers, and wage-earners of the United States would pay, in hindrance to our commerce, a penalty nearly, if not quite, equal to that paid by either of the contending parties. *Shame!*

We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars for a Panama Canal for the accommodation almost entirely of foreign ships. We have spent about \$5,000,000 on the harbor of Galveston, and only one American merchant ship uses it. *Shame!*

If the subsidy bill were passed, 1,500,000 tons would be added to our shipping. It would give investment to \$700,000,000 of American capital and employment to 500,000 American workmen. American labor would receive \$1,000,000 a day that is now paid to foreigners. Our markets would be widened; our exports increased; freights reduced; export prices increased and import prices decreased, and our ship-yards would be built up. The United States would be made independent of other nations, and, with its flag known and respected abroad, would be worthy of the appellation of a world Power. But a Republican Congress could not, or would not, realize the gravity of the situation. *Shame!*



Making the World Better



FEW WILL question the righteousness or the needfulness of the recent ordinance passed by the New York board of aldermen prohibiting all theatrical posters tending to represent the doing of any criminal act or to deprave the morals of individuals, or shocking to the sense of decency, or tending to incite the mind to acts of immorality and crime." The only question will be whether, like many other ordinances equally in the interests of public morality, it will be practically a dead letter from the start. The danger of this will be especially great, since the enforcement of the law is entirely in the hands of the police, who, as now constituted, have not made a commendable record as guardians of public morals. It will surely be an immense gain for the cause of public decency if the new regulation is enforced in spirit and letter, and the bill-boards and dead walls are stripped of their object-lessons in filth and crime. As a matter of fact, it ought to have needed no special law in a civilized community to debar from public view much of the pictorial lewdness and obscenity which have been permitted on the bill-boards these many years. The police of every city would be clearly within their authority if they would tear down these infamous posters and punish those responsible for their appearance.

JUDGE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, has long since established a high and creditable reputation as a bold and original thinker, a man who holds and dares to utter views on the great social and political questions of the day outside of conventional lines. This he did in a notable instance a few years ago, when, in an article in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* on the law's delays, he declared in favor of the English practice of denying the right of appeal in criminal cases. In his recent commencement address at Western Reserve University, he fully sustained his reputation. In this address Judge Brewer deplored the tendency of political and business corporations to accumulate indebtedness, and said that "the most dangerous trust in these days of trust agitation is the trust in the future to pay our debts." There are cases, he admitted, where an issue of bonds or the mortgaging of the future is warranted; but they are exceptional, and most of the public buildings and other improvements of a given time should be paid for from current earnings or revenue, and should be confined to those limitations. He further declared that a great need of the nation to-day is to cultivate the spirit of humility in place of one of boastfulness, and he antagonized sharply the policy of "some of our leaders" who would turn the country "into a national prize-fighter." He considered that the work of his friend, John Hay, in the State Department, along the lines of peace, had

"done more to make this country a world Power than all the battle-ships we have ever owned or will own." To this latter opinion, we are sure, a large body of thinking Americans will heartily subscribe.

MR. HALDANE, the English Secretary of War, has put himself on record as a man who believes that something more than a sound body, a fair education, and even good moral character is essential to the making of a true soldier. On opening a new soldiers' and sailors' home the other day he declared it to be

Nobody To Blame But Yourself.

YOU married a maiden you thought to be rich,
And found that she hadn't a dime,
And, yoked to a flighty extravagant shrew,
You bewail your sad lot all the time.
You dream of a girl who was pure as a pearl,
And roguish and shy as an elf,
And think of the bliss that you managed to miss—
But nobody's to blame but yourself.

YOU went into Wall Street, that maelstrom of trade,
To tilt with its captains of fame;
You dipped into wheat without waiting a while
Till you mastered the points of the game.
And you woke up one morning to find to your woe
You had neatly been shorn of your pelf,
Like all of the lambkins that nibble at shares,
But nobody's to blame but yourself.

YOU try to get into society's whirl,
And so live in excess of your means,
And keep in the stable a carriage and pair,
And exist on a diet of beans.
Afraid to remember the half of your debts,
And with nothing put by on the shelf,
With the worry each day you are fast turning gray—
But nobody's to blame but yourself.

YOU started in life on the road to success,
A youth well equipped for the ride,
But the sparkle and froth of the bottle and glass
Too often enticed you aside.
And now with your prospects all blighted and dead
You find yourself laid on the shelf
With the broken and useless old junk of the world—
But nobody's to blame but yourself.

AT LAST when your gilded and giddy career
Has come to an end, and, behold!
A trembling and suppliant spirit you stand
And knock at the portals of gold,
Looking out of a heaven as brilliantly blue
As your grandmother's dishes of delf,
St. Peter will answer—"You cannot come in,
But nobody's to blame but yourself."

MINNA IRVING.

his profound conviction that unless those concerned with the welfare of the soldier strive to awaken in him a sense of his infinite worth and of the eternal in him, they would never succeed in their wish. Soldiers and sailors, Mr. Haldane said, were liable to temptation, as were all men, but a safeguard was the consciousness that man was as necessary to God as God was to him. We believe this to be profoundly true as it applies to our own army, and it is highly gratifying to know that the Young Men's Christian Association has met with such cordial support from our army officials in the excellent work it is doing at our forts, army posts, and recruiting stations. The splendid institution established by Miss Helen Gould at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the benefit of seamen has been of incalculable benefit to this branch of the service. The multiplication of such agencies as these, and their encouragement both by the government and the public, will do more to lessen desertions and promote faithfulness and efficiency in service than a raise of pay, the conferring of honors, or any other method yet proposed for elevating army standards.

IT IS, of course, no reflection upon an honorable calling that Gethro, the member of the Massachusetts Legislature who has been expelled for attempted bribery, happens to have been an employé in a barber-shop before becoming a law-maker. It is a reflection upon the voters of the State that they select for their representatives men who have no more training for the conduct of public affairs than Gethro; and it is not surprising that such men, lifted from obscurity to the responsibilities of legislators, should not prove strong enough to resist the corrupt influences certain to be brought to bear upon them. Whether or not we adopt Secretary Metcalf's advice to send more lawyers to the Legislature, in the hope of getting fewer and less-complicated laws, there can be no doubt that the qualifications of our law-makers for the business of law-making should be scrutinized much more closely than they have been.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES HEADACHE

CAUSED by summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly.

For the Nursery—For the Table.

FOR all ages, in all climates, under all conditions, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated-Cream fill every milk requirement. Superior for ice-cream.



A NOTABLE FAMILY GROUP AT HEADQUARTERS.
Left to right: Seated—Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of General and Mrs. F. D. Grant; General F. D. Grant; Mrs. F. D. Grant. Standing—Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia; Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, 3d., U. S. A., son of General and Mrs. F. D. Grant; Potter Palmer, nephew of Mrs. F. D. Grant.



DETACHMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN LIGHT MARCHING ORDER ARRIVING AT THE MOUNT GRETNA STATION AND ABOUT TO START FOR THEIR QUARTERS IN CAMP ROOSEVELT.



THEIR TOUR OF DUTY ENDED—COMPANY D, FIRST SEPARATE BATTALION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD, BREAKING CAMP AND SOON TO LEAVE FOR HOME.



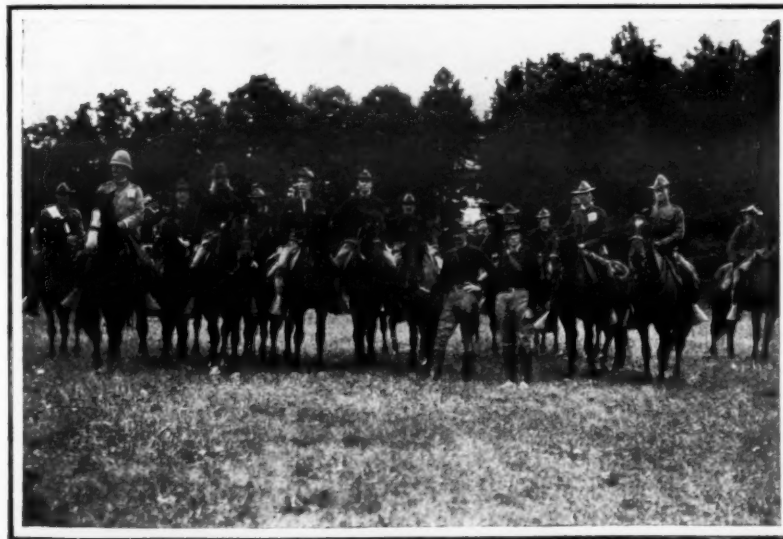
STANDING AT REST—COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, UNITED STATES INFANTRY, FROM FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., AWAITING FRESH ORDERS.



THIRD BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, RESTING—MAJOR WILLIAM P. HARVEY (ON HORSEBACK) IN COMMAND.



TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, U. S. A., FROM FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT., TAKING A REST AFTER ACTIVE EVOLUTIONS—LIMBER UNDER COVER.



COLONEL READE, COMMANDER OF THE "BLUE" FORCES IN THE MANOEUVRES, WITH THE STAFF AND FIELD OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY.



CAPTAIN E. WITTENMEYER, MILITARY SECRETARY AT HEADQUARTERS, ON DUTY IN THE FIELD.

SOLDIERS OF NATION AND STATE TRAINING TOGETHER FOR WAR.
ACTIVITIES AND SCENES AT CAMP ROOSEVELT, MOUNT GRETNA, PENN., WHERE THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ARE ENGAGED IN MILITARY MANOEUVRES.—Photographs by our staff photographer, A. E. Dunn.



THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD.



The Spoiled Society Woman.

THIS ARTICLE does not refer to those many thousands of noble and refined women who figure in what is called "society." But there is a large and distinct class of often very rich women who may have had every advantage, and yet seem to have been made only more selfish and rude by their prosperity. A wise, quaint old lady used to say, "There are only a few who can bear to be taken much notice of." The women who are described here have been taken "much notice of," either because of great beauty, talent, or wealth—or all combined—and their tempers and their self-conceit have become uncontrollable in consequence.

It is considered by most well-bred people that cut sugar, olives, and asparagus may be properly touched with the fingers in company. A certain wealthy woman, however, does not share this opinion. She was recently giving a tea, when one of her guests took sugar from the bowl with her fingers. Madam marked the deed, pointedly called the butler to her, and said in a voice perfectly audible to the offender,

"Please take out this bowl, Hawkes; empty all the sugar from it, and refill it. See that the old sugar is thrown away."

A hush fell upon the ladies in the vicinity. The offender herself was purple and speechless with rage. She sipped her tea, and the conversation began again. The cup from which she was drinking was of priceless Venetian china.

When her tea was gone, she approached her hostess and said, slowly and distinctly, "As I hopelessly defiled your sugar bowl by taking a lump from it with my fingers, this cup, since I have drunk from it, cannot possibly be of any further use to you. I will therefore save your servants the trouble of ever washing it again."

As she spoke, the delicate cup and saucer crashed upon the floor and broke into a thousand pieces.

Yet both of these unspeakable women move in "the best circles" of New York society!

"I don't much blame her for breaking the cup," said one lady, afterward. "She had righteous provocation."

"But because one woman was rude, you don't think another was justified in being ruder?"

"Well—what would you have done?"

"I should have excused myself as quietly as I could and never have had anything to do again with such a mannerless person." Which was, of course, the only proper course to pursue.

In another case, a lady leaned hard on a frail table. It upset, and a cup of bouillon fell from it upon the pink-satin lining of her neighbor's wrap. Mark the difference in their manners.

"Mrs. T.!" angrily cried the woman who had upset the table, "why do you have such a piece of furniture in your drawing-room?"

"It is of no consequence!" cried the charming lady, whose wrap was the only thing which had been much injured. "I beg that you will not think of it again. These accidents are always liable to happen—and that table was most picturesque. I always admired it."

She struck a true note there. Such things are, indeed, always likely to happen, and one's temper should be always ready wound up to meet them courteously.

One well-known New York woman accepted an invitation to dinner a month beforehand, and several distinguished people were invited especially to meet her. Imagine the dismay of her hostess when, on the day before the date of the dinner, a letter was received from this person, saying, "I have an invitation to a wonderful concert for to-morrow night. As I am extravagantly fond of music, and hear little of it, I am sure you will be willing to let me off from your dinner."

As her hostess was a perfect lady, it is needless to say that she was "let off." Also, she was never invited again to dine at that house.

An elderly woman, of high social position, met at a reception a younger one whom she discovered to be a relative of a dear old friend.

"It will give me pleasure to meet you again," she said, cordially. "Here is my card. I am at home on Fridays. Please drop in some Friday."

A few weeks later, as she was taking a late luncheon in her dining-room, the door-bell rang.

"It is three o'clock, madam," her maid reminded her. "Visitors are beginning to come."

As she swallowed her last drop of chocolate, a card was handed to her. She could not read it without her glasses, which were not at hand, but she rose at once to meet her friend, whom she thought that she should doubtless recognize. As she pushed aside the portière

which divided the dining-room from the library, she plainly saw a young stranger sitting on the parlor sofa; but this young stranger did not rise. The lady advanced across the broad library, and on across the even broader drawing-room floor, and still this young woman, seeing her advancing all the time, sat composedly awaiting her. Even when the dignified, white-haired woman stood quite in front of her visitor, the latter did not rise, but merely extended a daintily-gloved hand! Amazed at such presumption, the hostess greeted her but coldly.

"I shall have to ask you for your name," she continued. "My glasses are up stairs, and I would not keep you waiting to have them brought."

"I am Mrs. Henry Clapp," returned the visitor, with a hauteur which nettled her gentle hostess, especially in connection with the insolence of her earlier salutation. But she maintained outward composure.

"Unfortunately, I cannot even yet place you," she said. "Tell me where we have met."

"Cannot place me!" cried the visitor, in a rage. "Cannot place Mrs. Henry Clapp! Why, I did not know that there was anybody in New York who did not know Mrs. Henry Clapp!"

Her hostess has not since then invited any more of her mere "met, 'twas in a crowd" acquaintances to visit her, even though they may be related to dear old friends.

The inordinate self-esteem of some of these pampered women, who are surrounded by sycophants until all the perspectives of life grow dim before their eyes, is to blame for the ridiculous light in which some of our organizations of women have been placed during recent years. Perhaps the cultivation of good manners is needed by as many rich women, in proportion to the whole number, as women who are poor.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

Danger to Women in Athletics.

AT A RECENT conference of the public-school physical training society of New York City, the danger of athletics for women formed the chief topic of discussion, and the various opinions advanced by the several professors of physical training shed a new light upon the question. The unanimous warning to girls not to be too athletic was the tenor of the entire conference. So serious has the matter of athletics become within the last couple of years that Dr. Halsey Gulick, director-in-chief of physical training in the public schools of New York, declared in his opening remarks that the meeting was intended as the birth of a movement which would check the growing recklessness and the spirit of "win at all hazards" which had already let fall their blighting influence upon the younger generation of the supposedly gentler sex. Not only because of the physical danger to girls is the attack upon strenuous exercise being made, but also because of the demoralizing effect upon the dispositions of girls who enter contest games between rival classes, schools, and colleges. One professor explained that, although his school was co-educational, by no means were the boys permitted to attend the games played by girls, because the spectacle of a lot of girls pulling, struggling, and pummeling each other was too brutal, and had a tendency to destroy all the fine feeling that is inherent in man for women. Especially is the popular game of basket-ball disapproved by these authorities, who claim that the broken arms, legs, and noses in football played by boys have more than their counterpart in the hysteria and melancholy which inevitably accompany the girls' ordinary game of basket-ball.

That girls are not fair in playing games, but are apt to cheat, to take advantage of each other regard-

less of the rules, and, last but not least, that they never fail to bully the umpire, are some of the accusations made by the various teachers of physical exercise. There can be no doubt that the strenuous games played by college girls, and especially when played in contest for a prize, have a tendency to masculinize a girl. Even tennis will do this if it is persistently indulged in with the idea ever present of winning at whatever cost. Women at college or anywhere else should, from their different nature, show a degree of sense that men do not show, and employ athletics as a means of delightful recreation and of physical development rather than as a means of overcoming some rival with a great feat of skill or endurance. Employed in this way and taken in moderation, athletics are as good for women as they are for men. It is strenuous, not moderate, athletics that have led to the agitation against them in women's colleges and schools. There is no doubt that they are shockingly overdone, and often to the detriment of study and health. Within the last year scores of girls have received injuries of a more or less serious character in basket-ball contests. Pole-vaulting, jumping, running, and hockey are sports calculated for men with strength and endurance and not for girls. But to argue against moderate calisthenics or athletics would be to argue against health. Fencing can be recommended as an exercise which will bring every muscle into play; dancing, tennis in moderation, and golf are all harmless and healthful, but nothing in the way of exercise for women is better than swimming and rowing. The rhythmical movements of the upper body bringing into action the muscles of the chest, shoulders, waist, and hips—necessary in propelling a light boat—form a most pleasant and healthful exercise.

The greatest trouble with women is that they are apt to overdo—they take their exercise in one dose, as it were. A woman is told that she would find walking beneficial. She consents to give it a trial, and at the very first she makes five miles, returning home exhausted and lame in every muscle. She at once decides that walking is not good for her. She tries tennis, golf, or rowing, with the same results. She does not stop to consider that the muscles must be trained gradually in order to reap benefit from any exercise. Women are apt to make illogical mistakes in the matter of exercise. They are inclined to think that because they lack development in certain parts of the body they should avoid all movement which calls the muscles of those parts into action. The exact reverse may be the case. The very weakness, provided it is muscular, is a sign that exercise is needed. If the fingers or arms are weak, it is best to exercise them in the hope of making them strong. If the back and hips are weak, they should be exercised in movements that begin with great moderation and gradually advance to freer action. But no woman should undertake any movement that is at all violent unless she has worked up to it with care, and even then it is better not to undertake violent exercise.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

A Western City's Good Example.

THE INTELLIGENT and progressive spirit which dominates the citizens of Spokane, Wash., was recently manifested in a notable way. An evening meeting at the high school building was devoted to exhibiting lantern slides which had been secured from the American Civic Association, going to show how other cities have been improved. Much practical work was done on Arbor Day throughout that State, and it was cleaning day as well in Spokane. The school children had collected heaps of rubbish in many parts of the city, and, by warrant of a special permit issued by the mayor, all such stuff was burned as far as possible, and that which could not be so destroyed was hauled away. There was also very extensive tree planting, 600 trees being set up by the fraternal order of Woodmen, while an improvement company planted 1,000 trees on its property. It is because of such work as this that Spokane is rapidly coming to the front not only as one of the largest, but one of the most beautiful cities on the Pacific coast. It is not every city which has the advantages and the prospects for development and growth enjoyed by Spokane, but there is no city or town which might not profit by its example in the work of making itself beautiful and attractive. The matter of expense is comparatively trifling. The chief things are the spirit, the energy, and the will. It is pleasant to learn of the public-improvement associations composed of progressive citizens, organized in many lesser towns with the object of beautifying these and making them more healthful.



GIRLS IN A GAME OF BASKET-BALL PLAYING UNFAIRLY AS WELL AS TOO VIOLENTLY.



COLLEGE WOMEN INDULGING IN VIOLENT EXERCISE THAT MAY INJURE THEIR HEALTH.



SCENE FROM "THE PRINCE OF INDIA," WHICH WILL APPEAR AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE, SEPTEMBER 24TH.
Hall.



BLANCHE ALLARTY ON HER PERFORMING CAMEL AT BOSTOCK'S ARENA, DREAMLAND.



ELIZABETH KENNEDY AS "ESTHER" IN "MIZPAH," WHICH WILL OPEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC SEPTEMBER 24TH.—Phillips Studio.



HATTIE WILLIAMS, THE STAR OF "THE LITTLE CHERUB," CRITERION THEATRE.
Burr McIntosh Studio.



VIOLA ALLEN, APPEARING IN "CYMBELINE" FOR THE SEASON OF 1906-7.
Otto Sarony Co.



TRULY SHATTUCK IN "THE GOVERNOR'S SON," NEW AMSTERDAM AERIAL THEATRE.



BERTHA KALICH IN "THE KREUTZER SONATA," WHICH WILL OPEN AT THE LYRIC THEATRE, SEPTEMBER 10TH.—Marceau.



VIOLA DE COSTA IN "MANZELLE CHAMPAGNE," MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF.



BALLET IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS, PAIN'S "VESUVIUS," MANHATTAN BEACH.



EVA FAY, AT HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA, PRESENT AND TO COME.

PERFORMERS IN NEW YORK ATTRACTIONS OF THE "SILLY SEASON" AND IN THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARLY FALL.

THE HAZING

BY LOWELL OTUS REESE

I WAS A slender youth, five-ten in height, and weighing a shy one hundred and forty-five when I was torn from the comfortable hedgerows of my country home and plumped down among the terrors of an unknown college campus. I looked easy, what with my guileless, home-grown features and my sapling of a frame; but—and I say it not in boasting—I was, to say the least, a surprise, for there was more rough house wrapped up in my misfit clothing than would have been believed by the casual observer, taking stock with a view to future diversion at the raw one's expense.

Fresh from the onion-beds I was, ready to be moulded into the sort of material of which they fashion Presidents of the United States. I was green, but indeed I was husky. Also, I favored not arbitration when a fight would answer the purpose equally well. I needed toning down. I was toned down.

And it was accomplished on that memorable occasion when I first met Burke and Elston.

Now, when a delegation of unknown youths pounced upon me at the corner of the observatory rather late at night and bore me off in their midst, I did not feel belligerently inclined. Indeed, I felt it rather an honor to be hazed upon my initial appearance at the great college. I knew instinctively that it was a rite bound to be practiced upon every fresh sprig that had any hope of flourishing upon such rich soil and among such historical surroundings. Besides, I figured craftily that I would be able to get even on the next batch of squabs that should come along, therefore it was an even break.

Out in the shrubbery my escort and I came upon a second delegation with two other victims. One was a well-set-up young fellow with a good-humored face, rather whimsical in expression, and he carried his one hundred and ninety pounds so easily you would never have guessed them. The other was a tall, rather stooping chap, slender for his six feet two, with long, thin arms, and long slim hands with plenty of bone in them. This chap wore a mournful look which seemed to be habitual. I was deceived in him, as was everybody at first acquaintance; for in the long years following, during which I knew him as I know my right hand, I found that there was more devilry behind that funereal countenance than of right belonged to a dozen ordinary men. His name, I found out later, was Burke, and he was entering college with a view to becoming a priest later on. The other was Elston, a youth with a big heart and a right-hand wallop that would knock a cow down.

We were blindfolded with rags hastily collected. From the smell of mine I gathered shrewdly that it had been purloined from the kitchen sink during the temporary absence of its guardian angel. I recognized smells ranging from fresh onions to roast beef, with many intermediate odors which were not of Araby. I accepted them all as being embodied in the ritual, and therefore not to be omitted at any cost.

It is not my intention to describe the ceremonies in detail. I shall pass over the incident of the ride on the scandalized college cow; I shall not refer to the pail of water which was emptied down our backs, and all mention shall be omitted of the long ride through the deserted suburbs in a sleeping milkman's wagon—a ride wherein we three bedeviled ones did the part of horses, and our tormentors crowded the vehicle and plied us with stinging cuts of the whip and choice bits of badinage, to the end that our muscles quivered to the point of exhaustion and our souls cried out to God for mercy, though our tongues were silent. I pass speedily to the moment when we found ourselves alone upon the public refuse heap, with strings of rusty tomato-cans about our necks, as we pulled the bandages from our eyes and blinked at one another and got acquainted.

Elston was the first to his feet. "Thank heaven, it is over, any way!" he said, stretching his arms and feeling his sore muscles.

"I confess to a very slight feeling of vengefulness!" I said, for the long torment had worn my temper sadly, though nobly held in check by my desire to be game.

"Peace, brother!" chided Burke, laboring meanwhile to disentangle the jangling tinware from his neck. "Think what we'll do to the next bunch of freshmen!"

And then, just as we were getting to our feet and trying to smooth our ruffled tempers, three figures hurtled down upon us and bore us to the ground once more. Before we had time to recover from the surprise of this second attack we were again neatly bound and blindfolded. I had seen the leader. He had hung on the outskirts of our previous torturing, and his name was Fatty Clewson. The other two I did not know.

"Rise, Sir Knights!" said Fatty. "You are now due to receive the umpty-fifth degree!"

"But we've had our legal hazing!" raged Elston. "This is not a hazing—it is an outrage!"

He was promptly the recipient of a resounding kick, which drove a feeling of resignation to the innermost depths of his soul. Patiently we submitted.

"Forward!" said Fatty Clewson. We forwarded. They drove us through wildernesses of tangled baling wire and barked our shins over ancient washtubs. Then we seemed to strike a country road, and they urged us into a stiff gallop. I could hear Fatty Clewson wheezing close behind me and I hoped he'd choke. I ground my teeth and galloped on. We felt our feet come upon a pathway of heavy boards. The pathway rang hollow beneath our heels. The smell of the sea was in the air. Then suddenly we seemed to launch out into space, and the next instant we were half buried in the slimy mud of the bay. They had chased us off the end of Fisherman's Wharf and it was low tide!

I have seen a few horrible-looking objects in my life, but they were works of art compared with the picture we three made as we sat up in the mud and scraped the slime and ooze from our eyes and ears. The fall had loosened the ropes wherewith our hands had been bound. Calmly and with mutual purpose we took them carefully from our arms, and then, arising, still silent, but with one terrible unanimous understanding in our hearts, we started for the shore, sinking knee-deep at every step in the clammy going.

All dry and warm, the three tormentors danced upon the shore in speechless agony of mirth. They



"WE FOUND OURSELVES ALONE UPON THE PUBLIC REFUSE HEAP, WITH STRINGS OF RUSTY TOMATO-CANS ABOUT OUR NECKS."

knew not that we were unbound. The lack of such knowledge later gave them pain. Burke was first to writhe up the side of the wharf like an ungainly angleworm. Elston followed closely. I saw the two of them fall upon our enemies, and then I slipped and went head first to the bottom. When later I scrambled up successfully I saw Elston and Burke binding their two victims, while a hundred yards away Fatty Clewson was running for his life. I caught him before he had made the next hundred. He was frightened and spent with running, wherefore he was easy. I sat upon his stomach and reached for his neck, for his voice was displeasing to my sense of harmony. I did not like his features, either, so I strove in an impassioned way to change them, planting my muddy fist in his expression vivaciously and with great éclat. I was just entering into the spirit of the thing when a mighty hand gathered me by the collar and tore me away. Blinded with fury, I struck out and caught the intruder in the stomach, so that he went down in a heap, but he arose swiftly, and I wished I had been born with more diplomacy and less temper; for the outraged Burke regained his hold upon my collar and shook me until my nose jingled. Then he set me down and regarded me with a grieved expression. I fell upon his neck and implored his pardon, for I realized I had done him a grievous wrong.

By this time Elston had bound Fatty Clewson, and we carried him back and put him along with the others. Then we sat down and held a council of war. It was not held in words, for again our thoughts ran together. We arose and jerked our late tormentors to their feet and twirled them around until they had lost all sense of direction. Then we set their faces toward low tide and started them with three unanimous kicks. They duplicated our plunge into the bay while we applauded and admired. We regarded their performance as they wriggled in the ooze and pronounced it perfect and without a flaw. Then we bade them when they grew tired of their bath to come ashore.

The abject misery of their appearance when they came upon the wharf would have melted any hearts

but ours. The pathos of their pleading would have brought hot tears to the eyes of Caligula, but ours were tears of ghoulish glee. We bound them anew and fixed their eyes more darksome and started for the campus.

We overlooked no details on the return journey. We sought out the baling wire and the superannuated washtubs. We stumbled upon the collars of decrepit tinware, and hailed them with delight as we hung them upon the necks of the vanquished. The whole event was a poem without a single inharmonious note, and our souls were at peace.

All the world was still when we stopped in front of the president's house and sat down to think it over. Our miserable victims shivered in silent wretchedness, but wist not where they were. The moon shone softly, and away over toward the bay a dog howled. It was very beautiful.

"Tell them what is in your mind, Burke," said Elston after a while.

Burke sighed mournfully and gazed at the three blindfolded figures with a listless eye. "You are now," he said, "about to receive the umpty-sixth degree. This event will close the evening's exercises."

The wretched prisoners heard but were not comforted. Burke arose and went down the street a short distance. When he returned he bore a step-ladder. Going softly through the gate he ascended the steps of the president's house and leaned the useful implement against the top of the door very, very gently. Then he beckoned.

"Go easy!" growled Burke. The doomed ones obeyed, and no noise was heard beyond the clatter of Fatty Clewson's teeth. We took a rope and bound the three together, so as to make of them a grand ensemble. With fatherly solicitude we guided their feet to the ladder and started them up. At last they were all upon the ladder, and the ladder was bearing heavily against the complaining door. Inside, the venerable president was sleeping the sleep of utter innocence. It seemed a shame to do it.

Burke and Elston stole down the steps and across the street to the dark shadow of a pepper-tree. I cast one look over our work, but could discover nothing lacking. I rang the president's bell with a loud, insistent clamor. Then I slipped away and joined the two beneath the pepper-tree.

Over the transom a faint light glowed in the hall. The handle turned in the door. One glimpse we caught of the white-haired president in ghostly pajamas, and wearing a terrified look as the three muddy victims poured in on him, step-ladder and all. One piercing, undignified yell we heard as the president went down beneath that muddy avalanche, and then we went away.

An Ancient Tayle.

FREAKS & FOLLIES.

IN YE FOREST of Man-Hatan lived a femayle Monk who alle her life hadde yearned to be famous. Now she hadde no beauty in her fayce, and her figure was like unto a crooked limb from ye Olde Apple Tree. Alsoe her voice hadde a crack in itte, & people looked notte twice atte her when they mette her uponne ye streete.

Butte one day ye femayle Monk fell down cellar.

When they carried her uppe she gave a glad yelp of joy. "Now am I famous!" she chortled, "for my picture will be inne ye paper, and alle men will yearn to see me!" & she ordered some face powder and grease paint and padding and peroxide, & began studying diligently uponne a part in ye greate Heart Interest Drama yclept Falling Down Cellar, written by ye eminent popular and prosperous Monkey Dramatist, Boulevard Jaw.

Thenne she went uponne ye stayge.

Ye stayge was notte elevated by her presence, God He knows.

Butte she was mayde uppe carefullie & she mayde a greate hitte with ye johnnies, to ye end thatte she reaped divers & manie bouquets & much gold. Alsoe there were wine suppers.

Now ye femayle Monk might have gone on alle her life unworshiped & unknown hadde she not fallen down stairs. Verilie fortune takes care of her own.

& thys, deare children, is ye box of

WISDOM TABLETS:

First Bundle: Gode people may shun you on ye streete, but they will pay homage to you uponne ye stayge.

Second Warble: Notorietie may notte be so respectable as Fayme, butte itte bringeth inne more monie.

The Knockout: Lette your reputation falle down stairs, & lo! thou art readie to go uponne ye stayge.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

DIGESTION's greatest aid—Abbott's Angostura Bitters. A "nip" after each meal affords relief.



TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC IN CINCINNATI, OWING TO THE DRINKING OF POLLUTED WATER FROM THE OHIO RIVER—EVERY BED IN THE FEVER WARD AT THE CITY HOSPITAL OCCUPIED BY A PATIENT.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



GREAT NEW BRIDGE NOW BEING BUILT ACROSS THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—MOVING CRANE SEEN IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION AT THE MANHATTAN END.
D. E. Arthur, New York.



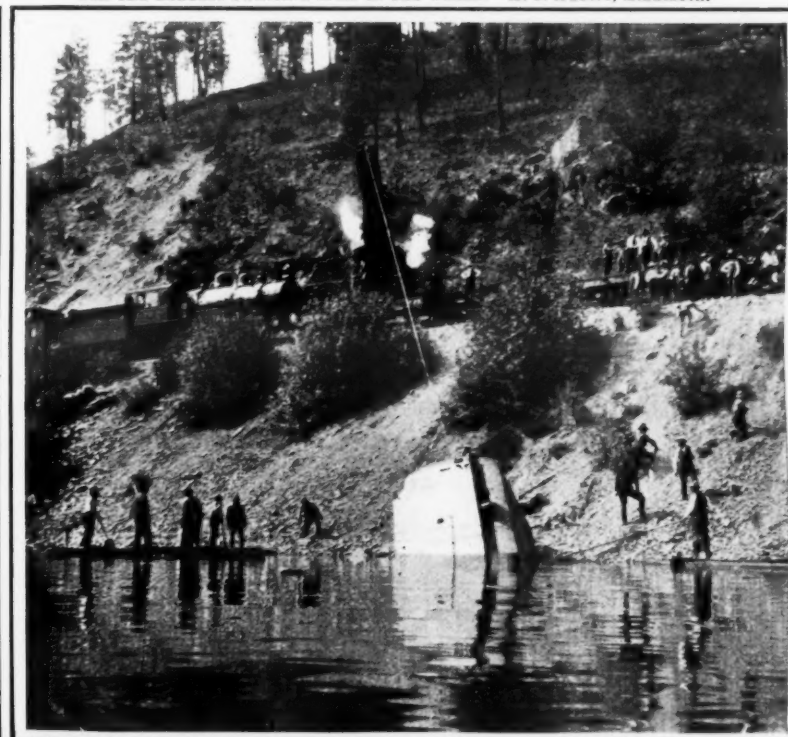
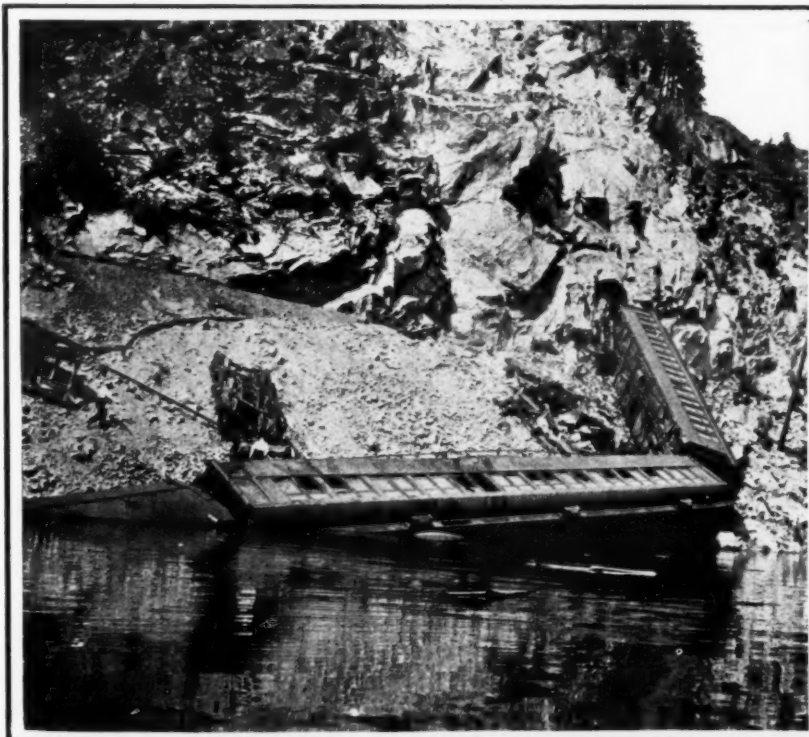
ODD RAILROAD CRASH NEAR ASHLAND, ORE.—SHAPELESS HEAP OF RUIN CAUSED BY THE WRECK OF A SOUTHERN-PACIFIC LOCOMOTIVE AND FREIGHT CARS CARRYING SCRAP METAL FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE, WHICH RAN WILD DOWN A STEEP GRADE.—H. L. Whited, Oregon.



SENSATIONAL BANK FAILURE IN CHICAGO—WORRIED DEPOSITORS BESIEGING THE MILWAUKEE AVENUE STATE BANK, \$2,000,000 OF WHOSE FUNDS IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN EMBEZZLED, WHOSE PRESIDENT IS A FUGITIVE AND WHOSE TELLER KILLED HIMSELF.—A. E. Wallace, Illinois.



MOST PECULIAR BRIDGE ACCIDENT ON RECORD—THE 500-FOOT DRAW SPAN OF THE BIG INTER-STATE BRIDGE BETWEEN DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS., SHATTERED BY COLLISION WITH IT OF THE FREIGHT STEAMER "TROY," AND THROWN INTO THE WATER—THIS WAS THE LARGEST SWINGING SPAN IN THE WORLD.—H. C. Hubert, Minnesota.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) STRANGE RAILROAD DISASTER—ENGINE AND THREE CARS OF A GREAT-NORTHERN PASSENGER TRAIN LEAP FROM THE MOUTH OF A TUNNEL SEVENTY FEET DOWN THE STEEP BANK OF DIAMOND LAKE, NEAR CAMDEN, WASH., KILLING SIX PERSONS AND INJURING TWENTY-FOUR—AT RIGHT BIG CRANE FISHING THE BAGGAGE CAR FROM THE LAKE—AT LEFT THE THREE DAMAGED CARS LYING AT THE FOOT OF THE PRECIPICE.—Andrew G. Gordon, Washington.

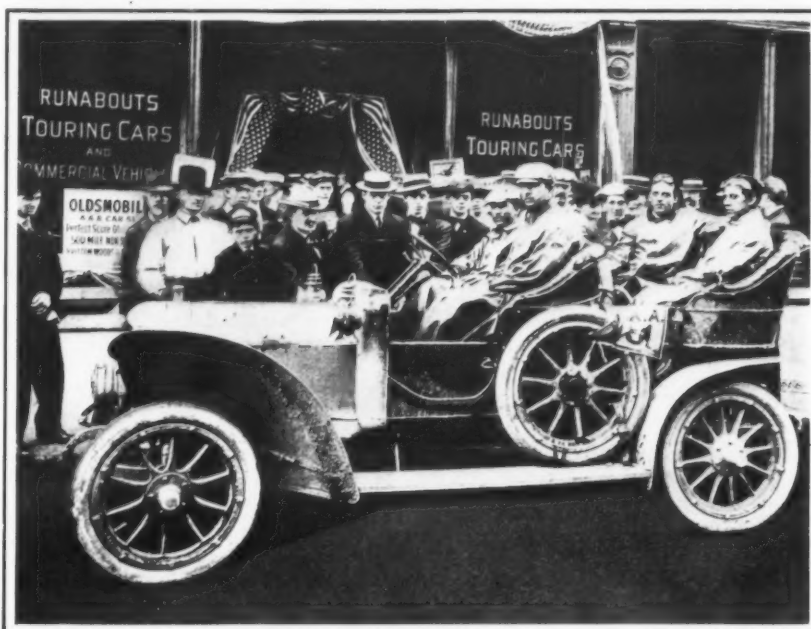
NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—WASHINGTON WINS.

PICTURES OF REMARKABLE DISASTERS AND OTHER TIMELY EVENTS DISPLAYED IN THE PUBLIC EYE BY EXPERT ARTISTS.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO



MR. SAMUEL B. STEVENS, OF ROME, N. Y. (AT THE WHEEL), AND MR. A. W. CHURCH, OF THE DECAUVILLE AUTO COMPANY, SEATED IN A 40-60 HORSE-POWER DARRACQ WHICH MADE A CLEAN SCORE IN THE 1,100-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR FROM BUFFALO TO BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—*Spooner.*



H. I. CLURTON, ERNEST KEELER (AT THE WHEEL), AND H. DE BAER ARRIVING AT NEW YORK IN A 28-30 HORSE-POWER OLDSMOBILE, AFTER A 505-MILE NON-STOP RUN FROM BRETTON WOODS, N. H., IN THE RECORD TIME OF 21 HOURS, 30 MINUTES—THIS CAR ALSO RAN IN THE GLIDDEN TOUR, MAKING A CLEAN SCORE.—*Spooner.*

THE RESULT of the contest for the Glidden trophy leaves a number of automobilists in a state of suspense. Thirteen has always been considered an unlucky figure, but thirteen cars were lucky enough to finish with clean scores in the Glidden-trophy contest, while the car of the driver who insisted on having No. 13 in the tour came to a sad end on the last day. Meanwhile the luckless and much-abused touring committee of the American Automobile Association has shifted the responsibility of awarding the Glidden trophy to the Glidden commission. Just what they will decide nobody knows.

IN THE Glidden contest nearly all drivers laid their loss of points to tire trouble. My own observation leads me to the opinion that the tire trouble was largely caused by the foolishness, not to say recklessness, of the drivers themselves. They hurled their cars against the countless "thank-you-mams," on rough and muddy roads they still kept up their speed, totally regardless of the fact that the enormous lateral friction of a swaying car heated up the inner tubes so that the rubber almost melted. In such a contest the tires have to stand the brunt of the hard work. On fine, smooth roads the tires can stand any amount of speed, but on rough roads the great slewing around of the car, the enormous speed, and the heat developed help to weaken the tire. Punctures, of course, are largely a matter of luck, aided, however, by a weakened tire. Some of the drivers in the Glidden tour threw in their clutches with a fierce pressure, and the poor tires had at once to put into rapid motion a mass of inert matter weighing from one to two tons in many cases. On reaching the checking stations many of the drivers threw on their emergency brakes, and thus used their tires to come to a sudden stop. Is it any wonder that tires do not stand up under such treatment? Even an iron tire could not stand it. Last, but not least, many of the tires were too small for the size and weight of the cars they were fitted to.

NOTICED during the Glidden tour, especially on hills and in fast running, that many of the water-cooled cars, whose radiators were built for only normal touring conditions, steamed occasionally—not that there was any danger in this, provided there was a means fitted for its escape. A small hole in the top of the

radiator cap would at once indicate to the driver when the car was steaming. A number of times drivers were scalded by removing the almost red-hot cap and allowing steam and water to escape over their hands.

SZISZ AVERAGED fifty-three miles an hour in the Grand Prix race in France, the low average being due to the fact that the driver and his helper had to do their own repair work. It is, however, interesting to notice the great increase of speed made in the big races run abroad during the past five years. In 1900, thirty-five miles an hour; 1901, forty miles; 1902, thirty miles; 1903, fifty-five miles; 1904, fifty-five miles; 1905, forty-five miles. These times were all made in the Bennett race. In 1905, in the Vanderbilt race, Hemy averaged over sixty miles, as he did in the Ardennes; Raggio, in the Brescia, averaged over sixty-five miles, with Szisz averaging sixty-three miles in the Grand Prix. It is also to be noticed that the last three big races have been run with shaft-driven cars, averaging over sixty miles an hour. Out of thirty-two starters in the Grand Prix only eleven finished the race. The reasons for this are not far to seek, because the makers have tried to get unlimited horse-power in limited weight, which produced an unreliable machine.

MOTORISTS who have ridden in the vestibuled trolley cars in Brooklyn, New Jersey, and elsewhere have noticed that the motorman always has the glass doors and windows behind him covered with a dark curtain at night, the reason for this being that the lights behind him in the car are reflected in the glass screen ahead of him and look like lights to be avoided ahead of him. Motorists driving at night with glass screens ahead of them have had this same difficulty. A close observer has suggested that this difficulty can be overcome by tilting the screen backward or forward from its vertical position. But if the screen is tilted forward, the roof light of the car will still cause trouble. Tilted backward, however, the glass will only reflect to the eyes of the driver the darker back of the car, and the slight tilt of the screen will not interfere with the driver's view ahead.

THE NEW A. A. A. official "Automobile Blue Book" has been compiled on entirely original

lines, and it will undoubtedly appeal strongly to the touring automobilists. Instead of having large, unwieldy maps, the "Blue Book" has nearly every foot of the road described in the text and illustrated in marginal maps, showing the turns and every characteristic of the thoroughfare described. The most important feature of the book, however, is that where the routes lead through a town there is a fine, clear map of that particular city, showing the principal streets entering and leaving it. The "Blue Book" is divided into three sections—New York and Canada, New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The roads of over sixteen States are described, and there is a total of 599 routes covering 31,467 miles. There are 144 city maps and 207 route maps, making a total of 351 maps, which includes seven double-page maps and fifteen full-page maps.

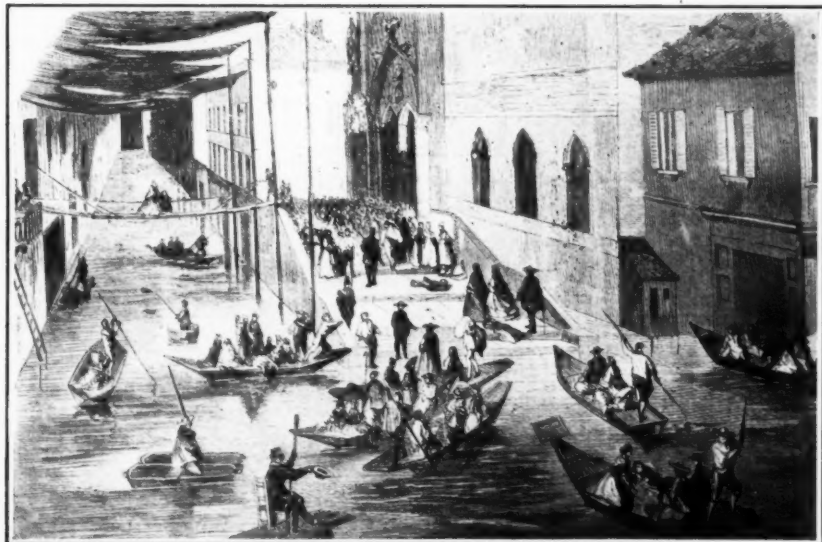
LAST MONTH the membership of the Touring Club de France reached the enormous total of 100,000, rivaling in this respect the once great membership of the League of American Wheelmen. The membership of the Touring Club de France is international, and comprises horse-drivers, bicyclists, motor cyclists, and automobilists. The big membership was celebrated by a monster parade, which took place on a Sunday, between Paris and Versailles.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

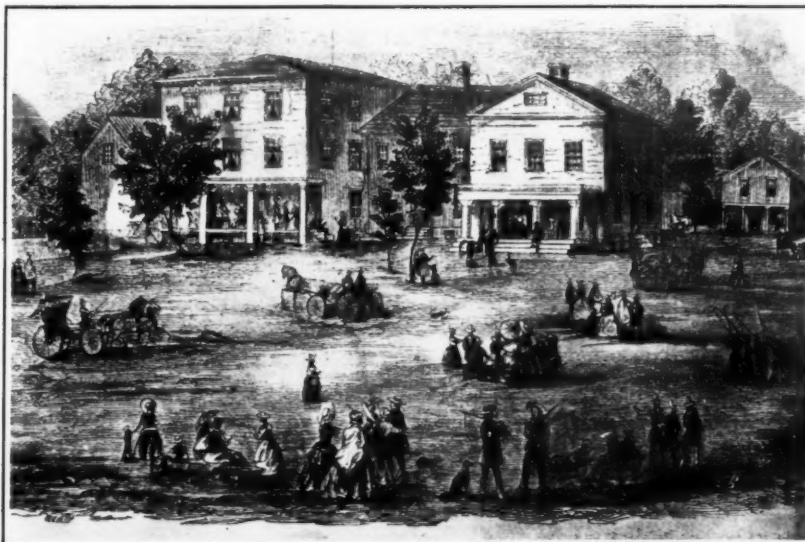
Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

IN THESE days of palatial summer hotels, with every city convenience, and making charges in proportion to the elaborateness of their equipment, one learns with something like surprise of the modest watering-places frequented by New Yorkers half a century ago. The one shown in our illustration, which is described as "the favorite resort of the people of the whole State of Connecticut for sea-bathing, picnics, etc.," furnished excellent accommodations at one dollar a day.

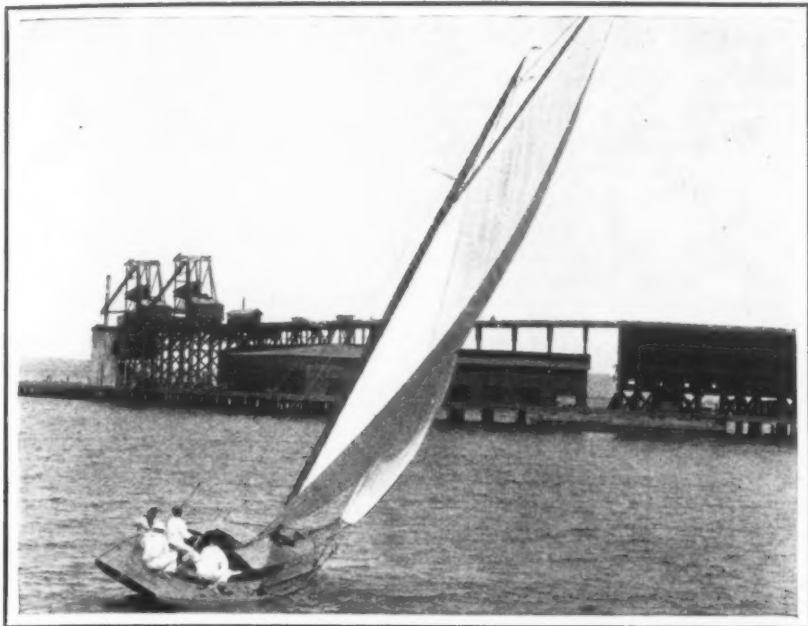
The floods in the south of France were of such extent in 1856 as to cause great devastation in that part of the country. The various devices of the inhabitants for making their way about the flooded city of Avignon are interestingly shown in the drawings which we reproduce.



SCENE IN THE STREETS OF AVIGNON, FRANCE, DURING THE DISASTROUS FLOOD OF 1856
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 23d, 1856, and copyrighted.



A TYPICAL SUMMER HOTEL OF HALF A CENTURY AGO—DOUBLE BEACH HOUSE, BRANFORD, CONN.
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A WESTERN CONTESTANT FOR YACHTING HONORS—THE NEW LIPTON CUP-DEFENDER "EOLUS" IN SAN DIEGO (CAL.) BAY.—Fitch.



THE "EFFORT," FRANK M. SMITH'S CRACK 65-FOOT SLOOP, WINNER OF THE KING'S CUP, DONATED BY KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND, IN THE RACE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—Burton.



FIVE WEST POINT SPRINTERS IN A RACE—FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: PALTON, OF CALIFORNIA; KELLY, OF MISSOURI; WOODBURY, OF KENTUCKY; HICKMAN, OF INDIANA, AND PRICE, OF NORTH DAKOTA. Mrs. C. R. Miller.



DR. CARL LITTLE, OF CINCINNATI, LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPION OF KENTUCKY AND GEORGIA, WHO WILL MEET CRACK EASTERN PLAYERS IN CINCINNATI'S COMING TRI-STATE TOURNAMENT.—Schmidt.

IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN AMATEUR SPORT.

THE YACHT WHICH WON THE KING EDWARD TROPHY AT NEWPORT, AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO SPORT-LOVERS.

Making Huge Fortunes in

Mexican Copper.

THE largest fortunes that will be made during the next ten years in the fortune-making mineral industry will be dug out of the ground in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and I can tell you why.

In the first place, Mexico is the richest mineral country in the world. Humboldt, the historian, and the late Cecil Rhodes, the mining king of South Africa, both said this; and now the development of the mines of Mexico is proving it.

According to Edward M. Conley, former vice-consul of the United States government in Mexico City, citizens of the United States now have invested in the Mexican Republic the huge sum of \$600,000,000. Most of this is in mines. American holdings in Mexican mines increased during the last year more than \$25,000,000. Mexico is second to the United States, of all the countries in the world, in the production of copper. The production is increasing faster than that of any other country, because Mexico has immense and widespread deposits of this ore.

The millions of profit which Mexican copper mines are now paying are not kept in Mexico, however, but are distributed among thousands of men and women throughout the United States. The State of Sonora, which is just across the line from Arizona, has three times as much copper as any State in Mexico. This State is now being rapidly developed by railroads, chief among them being those headed by E. H. Harriman, the magnate of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and the Phelps-Dodge Company, owners of enormous copper mines and smelters in Arizona and Sonora. These railroads are opening the richest copper section in the world.

Following is an item from *The Mexican Investor*, of Mexico City, the strongest and most reliable financial publication in Mexico:

TO OPEN GREAT MINING COUNTRY.

"According to Colonel Epes Randolph, president of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad, and the personal representative of E. H. Harriman in the Southwest, a new mineral empire will be opened by the Guaymas-Guadalupe extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This empire extends from Alamos, in Sonora, through Sinaloa and Tepic into the State of Jalisco. There have been experts on the field for three years, and the colonel says he knows whereof he speaks. He predicts that the mining development during the few years in Sonora, Sinaloa, Tepic, and Jalisco will astonish the world. The concession from the Mexican government gives them

the right to construct spurs one hundred kilometers in length on either side of the main line, and this will enable the company to build into promising camps."

Those who accept an opportunity now to get an interest in one of the mines to which this railroad construction is furnishing quick transportation will make their fortunes during the next five or ten years. In July an article appeared in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, describing this rich copper belt and mentioning, among other mines, that of the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company, in the Sahuaripa district of Sonora, the very heart of the copper belt.

This company owns what is recognized as one of the largest and most valuable deposits of ore in the region. The men who control it are men of the highest business standing. Earlier in this year, this company offered a few of its shares to the public. It is possible, but not probable, that some of these may still be obtained. It will be well to write to Mr. William S. Barbee, 822 National Life Building, Chicago, secretary of the company, and ask him for details concerning the Anaconda-Sonora mine and the chances for Americans in the copper belt of Sonora. He can undoubtedly give you information of vital interest to you.

The rich mines of Sonora are fast being gobbled up. The opportunity will not be open long to get an interest in a property there that will make extraordinary profits. This is the result of the rapid railroad construction and the activity of large American and foreign interests.

C. S.

Great Demand for Sierra

Consolidated Mining Stock.

THE RECENT announcement to the shareholders of the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, by its president, the Hon. Warner Miller, and its vice-president, Colonel Robert H. Hopper, of an allotment of 30,000 shares of its stock for public sale at \$1.25 per share, has resulted in such a heavy demand for the stock that but a small number of shares remain unsold. No doubt this is due to the announcement that the company would not be able in all probability to offer an additional allotment for public sale at any price hereafter, as the treasury is in excellent condition, and the proceeds from the sale of the new issue of stock would yield not only the money required by the company until it could start its reduction machinery, but

also a satisfactory surplus in the treasury to provide for all contingencies.

Shareholders in the Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company will be glad to know that the work of development at the mines is well advanced, and that the machinery is being rapidly installed as fast as the shipments arrive. All the material for the stamp-mill, which is to be built entirely of steel, has been delivered, and the work of its erection is being pushed with all possible speed.

The rapid rise in the value of the shares of the Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company has been exactly in accord with the predictions of the management, and has led to widespread interest, not only on the part of the shareholders, but of mining investors generally, in the future of this splendid property. It is believed that when the mill starts it can be run uninterruptedly, and the work of development has this plan in prospect. If the expectations of the engineers are realized, the stockholders will be substantially benefited, and it is because of their belief in the property that the stock is held so strong, even at rapidly advancing figures. Because of the excellent outlook the management feels that it is justified in announcing that it will be at liberty at any time to withdraw all offers of stock for public sale, and that the offer of a limited number of shares at \$1.25 per share will only hold good until September 1st, at which time the price will be advanced to \$1.50 a share. Offers will be considered, therefore, only in the order in which they may be received, and according to their date, whether received by letter or by telegram.

The development of the Sierra Con. property, and of other mines in its vicinity, is attracting widespread attention to the Hillsboro district in New Mexico, and leading investors from other mining camps to seek opportunities to secure profitable bargains in this now well-established field.

The management of the Sierra Consolidated Mining Company especially invites its shareholders at any time, when they may seek information, to address their inquiries freely to the officers, as it is the desire of the latter to have the shareholders fully informed as to the progress of the work on the property. The public is also invited to send for illustrated booklet, maps, engineers' reports, etc., which will be sent without charge, by addressing the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Colonel Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

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AND GET**

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interest on your savings from this

**THIRTY MILLION
DOLLAR BANK**

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Cleveland
Trust Company**

(Savings Bank)
CLEVELAND OHIO

Dividends

For year ending June 30

9.7%

Join our syndicate while shares are at par, \$100 each, and share in income and increasing values of Seattle BUSINESS PROPERTY. Write quick for booklet D.

Colman Bldg.

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Seattle, Wash.

\$5 FOR LEGAL ADVICE how to incorporate, organize, and finance business corporations, under any State for any purpose. \$1 for the law of any State, or U. S., on any subject. Prompt service. Quick action. Address The Hanlons' Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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AFTER JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers



[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THERE ARE those who believe that the stock market is still entitled to a good rise, based on the continued and widespread prosperity of the country. Manufacturers, merchants, and bankers all dilate on the excellent condition of business in every direction; railroad earnings show persistent increases; the passenger business of all the great lines is phenomenally large; more people are spending money on vacations this year than ever before; the outlook for crops is astonishingly good, and while the crops are not out of danger, especially the great corn crop, every one is predicting an extraordinary yield of the earth's richness. The copper market maintains its strength, and the demand for labor and for manufactured goods exceeds the supply. How can we have anything but a bull market under such circumstances? I am asked.

I admit that the conditions are good, but I believe that the stock market has well-nigh, if not altogether, discounted them. Wall Street leaders recognize this fact also. They know perfectly well that whenever stocks are advanced to such a high figure that they will not yield, in dividends, as much as the rate of interest on good securities, they can be regarded as too high. The proof that the bull leaders recognize this Wall Street axiom is found in the fact that they are all advocating increased dividends. In the boom era of 1901 stocks were advanced on rumors of "melon cuttings," and issues of valuable rights to subscribers for new stock and bonds. This did very well at that time. But it does not go now. It has been tried in a number of instances, but the public failed to appreciate the value of the so-called rights, and the syndicates were compelled to bear the burden. It looks as if the public were now so disgusted with the methods of Wall Street that they will find no inspiration even in increased dividends. Witness the decline in American Locomotive and in Baltimore and Ohio recently. But the movement for increased dividends goes on, and it is said that a number of recent stockholders' committees, organized to demand the payment of larger dividends, have found their inspiration in the offices of the corporations, themselves. The latter wish to place the onus of the increase on the shareholders, so that if events prove that it was not justified the officers cannot be blamed.

We hear much about our enormous balance of trade. We are frequently told that this balance, which has averaged over \$500,000,000 per annum for the past six years, indicates that this very large amount of money is being poured into the United States by foreign purchasers of our products. But so good an authority as the *Financial Chronicle* points out that our balance of trade is largely fictitious, because the value of our exports is overstated. Many of our manufactures, such as typewriters, bicycles, sewing-machines, and the like, can be bought for export at a reduction of from one-third to one-half of the home price; but when the export value is given by our customs officials it is at the highest figure. The *Chronicle* shows that an error of ten per cent. in this matter would mean \$174,000,000 in a single year. The balance of trade is greatly in our favor. If it had not been we could not have borrowed the enormous amounts of money which we have been securing abroad, though a considerable amount of this, I am told, has been paid during the current year because of the stringency in the foreign market.

Speaking of dividends, and re-enforcing my statement, is that of the famous coffee king, Hermann Sielcken, in a recent interview, in which he says that "The United States must recognize the higher interest rates that now prevail and investment returns must be increased accordingly. American securities have

advanced upon prospects. These prospects must now begin to be realized by increased investment returns." Mr. Sielcken is a practical, far-sighted, self-made leader in the world of finance. He has proved himself to be a match for the strongest men in Wall Street, J. P. Morgan included, and he does not hesitate to express his opinion, whether any one likes it or not. His declaration has had not a little to do with the determination of the bull leaders to seek for higher dividends on various railway and industrial securities.

The recent upward movement in stocks was based on two considerations. First, the understanding that dividends were to be increased and new ones declared as far as possible, and second, that assurances had been received from Secretary Shaw that he would come to the relief of the money market in case of emergency. It is said that the working balance in the treasury can be reduced by \$50,000,000 in case of necessity, but it should be borne in mind that there is a question whether the surplus in the treasury will be increased during the current fiscal year. The outlook a year ago was very doubtful, and at one time it appeared as if the government's balance-sheet would show a deficit. Fortunately, it showed a fair surplus, but the expenses of the government, and especially of the Army and Navy departments, are increasing so rapidly that unless these are largely curtailed at the next session of Congress the revenues will not be more than sufficient to meet the government's requirements. Bearing this fact in mind, the Secretary of the Treasury will hardly be justified in reducing his balance to a low figure. The danger of tight money, therefore, still remains, and the declaration of a two per cent. dividend on Steel common, or of a slightly increased dividend on railroads and industrials, will not change the situation to any great extent.

The market's greatest handicap is the over-extension of credit, the universal demand for money at increasing rates of interest, and the fear that a revolution in Russia may aggravate the situation. The political unrest in this country, the marked advance of socialistic ideas, the recrudescence of Bryanism, with all its vagaries, the threats of an attack on the protective tariff, and the fear of an upheaval of our financial system are all calculated to drive people away from, rather than into, Wall Street. During the height of the boom five years ago, I warned the leaders of Wall Street, who seemed to be intoxicated by their success in deluding the public, that they were killing the goose that laid the golden egg. But they kept right on plotting and planning, creating new securities, and foisting them at high prices on the public, promising dividends that they knew never could be paid, and predicting advances that were simply fantastic, until, at last, the public has been well-nigh driven out of Wall Street.

Confidence, lost, is hard to regain. The burned child dreads the fire, and until Wall Street makes good, and until its leaders give the public a fair show for its money, no prolonged and well-sustained bull movement is possible. The money will be made by those who have it at hand to buy securities whenever the market has a heavy drop, and who have the patience to hold these securities until a reaction comes and the market has a rise. Two things are essential, therefore, in Wall Street at such a time, namely, money and patience. I will not mention the third—brains—because few who gamble amid the allurements of Wall Street, unless they are its leaders, are ever accused of having much of the last-mentioned essential to success.

"J." Pittston, Penn.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"J. H. P." New York: I advise you to have a rating from a mercantile agency in reference to the parties. One of the firms is a member of the exchange to which you refer.

"K. C." Pottsville, Penn.: Northern Pacific first consolidated gold 4s, selling a little below par, are due in 1908. I regard them favorably. Northern Pacific stock pays 1 3/4 per cent. quarterly, and sells at over \$200.

"S. S." New York: The dividends on Corn Products preferred are cumulative, as I understand it. I believe they are being earned, and ultimately will be paid. The leading interests seem to have been accumulating the stock on the recent decline.

"B. L. O." Washington: The mercantile agency's report regarding the man at the head of the concern to which you refer was not unfavorable, I am told. The company, of course, is in a formative state, and all that I know of the enterprise is what has been published regarding it.

"W." Knoxville, Tenn., and "B." Cincinnati: I have no information regarding the matter. It is not a Wall Street security. A mercantile agency's

report might enlighten you. It is always well to have one before investing in securities that are not listed and that make no reports to the public.

"R." Troy: 1. It is not a Wall Street security, and I am not able, therefore, to speak of it with much knowledge. I only know that excellent reports have been made regarding it. 2. As to dividends, the only information that I have is that which is contained in the announcement that they are to be made shortly.

"M." New York: Manhattan E. I. sold last year as high as 175 and as low as 161. Its highest price this year has been 162. It is a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock, and the guarantee is regarded as good. The tightness in money has led to considerable unloading of investment securities, and many believe that most of them will sell still lower within a year or so. It might be well to wait and buy on a slump, if one comes.

"X." Deposit, N. Y.: Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred pays 8 per cent. Allis-Chalmers preferred has not paid dividends since February, 1904. The first-mentioned, at present, looks like the better purchase, though it is reported that Allis-Chalmers preferred is to resume its dividends if prosperous conditions continue. The fact that a heavy bonded obligation now stands ahead of the preferred stock should not be overlooked.

"W." Cleveland, O.: I do not believe the Chesapeake and Ohio is earning anything like Reading, or that it has as great a future as Southern Pacific. It depends largely on its coal traffic for much of its earnings, and a setback in the iron and coal trade would be reflected in its business. The impression prevails that the dividend rate will be increased, but no official announcement has been made. The road has twice been reorganized.

"E. X. R." Ithaca, N. Y.: 1. If the statements made in reference to the consolidation plan affecting Hocking Valley preferred, are warranted, it might be wise to accept the plan, though, perhaps before doing so, it would be well to wait and see if any large number of the holders of the preferred deem it wise to stand out for something better. 2. Havana Tobacco 5s have not been very active in the market. The last sales were between 70 and 80. I believe that these bonds are pretty well secured. If so, they are a good speculative purchase if one will hold them until they become active.

"A. C." Savannah: 1. American Agr. Chemical earned a surplus during the past fiscal year equal, as reported, to a little less than 4 per cent. on the common stock, as against 3 1/4 per cent. for the previous fiscal year. This would hardly justify the declaration of dividends on the common. 2. New York Central 3 1/2 per cent. bonds are a first-class investment. On the recent slump toward 90, they yield about 3 4/5 per cent. 3. The slump in the bond market has affected the price of Pennsylvania convertible 3 1/2s. The recent rise in Pennsylvania stock was engineered for the purpose of making the convertibles look more attractive.

"D. C." Providence, R. I.: You are mistaken in stating that Manhattan Elevated is the only stock that has shown a recent decline. The list shows that, during the past year, many stocks have sold at lower figures than prevailed last year. Manhattan Elevated is a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock. Many investors, who held it bought it at lower prices and thought it wise to take their profit and use the money more advantageously at the prevailing loaning rates of the Street. I advised the purchase of Manhattan when it sold not much above par. It went to high figures because it was regarded as an investment security. These never offer very good returns, security being the first consideration with a certain class of investors.

"L. L." Lowell, Mass.: 1. A year ago American Ice Securities sold at about 28. Its lowest price last year was 25 and the highest 36. Its lowest price this year was 35 1/4. The recent rise to 72 has enabled all the shareholders of the American Ice Company, who followed my advice to hold fast and accept the plan of reorganization approved by the stockholders' committee, to get out without loss, and, in many instances, with handsome profits. 2. I have heard of no action regarding the dividend. 3. I have never recommended the purchase of any of the mining stocks to which you refer. I have never visited the mines, and have simply reported what others, who seemed to be in good repute, have had to say about them.

"Copper." Providence: As given out, the Greene Copper Company owns one-third of the newly organized Cananea Central Copper Company. Whether this arrangement has been made to help the new or the old company, the future must disclose. Some think it will be helpful to both, and that this has been the explanation of the recent advance in the stock. Beyond question, the Greene property is very large and no fair estimate of the extent of its deposits has yet been made. Every one concedes, however, that the ore is mostly low-grade, and that it is costing the company altogether too much money to produce copper. If, as alleged, it costs 13 cents a pound, there would be little or no profit unless copper sold at high prices.

"W." Princeton, Mass.: The bi-monthly dividend on Greene Copper has been 40 cents per share. It is now reported that the dividend is to be made quarterly. The par value is \$10, and the bi-monthly dividends have therefore been at the rate of 4 per cent. It is conceded to be one of the largest copper properties in the world. Colonel Greene, the principal owner, who began life as a miner, has been criticized for some of his financial methods, and at times, has been driven pretty close to the wall. He has recently made a combination with some of the strongest moneyed men in the copper field, and it is said that this will be to the advantage of Greene Co., and that it may possibly lead to an amalgamation of that property with the Rogers' interests. The stock looks attractive and is cheap as compared with other copper properties, but it is not regarded as an investment of the gilt-edged kind.

"I. N. V." St. Louis: 1. I regard the Northern Pacific general 3s as an excellent bond, perhaps not gilt-edged, but with speculative value. These bonds mature in the year 2047, and more than half of the issue is held in the treasury to retire the general lien bonds that mature nearly a century hence. At present price, they net about 4 per cent. I regard them as safer than the Rock Island refunding 4s, though the latter pay nearly 4 1/2 per cent. 2. Pennsylvania 3 1/2 convertibles are convertible into stock at 150. They are due in 1915 and net about 4 3/10 per cent. The convertible privilege gives a speculative character to these bonds. 3. I would not sacrifice my Duluth South Shore and Atlantic. It is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, and the latter has it in its power some day to make the stock more valuable. At present the road is scarcely earning fixed charges. 4. The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal second incomes are a good speculation in case of a slump in the market.

"Y. &": I have thought that Steel shares were being advanced for the purpose of unloading them, and that opinion has been held by others who have observed the course of the market. The declaration of a dividend on Steel common was not in accordance with a conservative policy, and foreign financial newspapers have interpreted it as a movement to stimulate sales at higher prices. You may probably get a profit on your preferred and I would take it. Erie seems to be a purchase whenever it works around 40. It would be better if you would operate in some dividend stock which would carry itself in case of a slump. Union Pacific, American Sugar, and possibly Ontario and Western might give you opportunities. You could not expect to trade in these every day. You would have to wait for low prices and then be patient again for higher prices. At your distance from the Street you can hardly operate from day to day successfully, unless you devote all your time to the ticker.

Continued on page 189.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 188.

"J. J." Brooklyn: 1. The Guanajuato mine is to be placed on a dividend-paying basis in January. This is the authoritative statement publicly made by the Colonial Securities Company. 2. Mr. Gilson Willets, who investigated this mine, is a writer of excellent reputation, and his statements have, therefore, attracted widespread attention. He spent nearly two weeks at the mine, and his investigation was, therefore, as thorough as it could be. 3. All the Guanajuato literature will be sent you without charge on application to the Colonial Securities Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

"Central Foundry," Buffalo: A vigorous effort to secure proxies for the annual meeting of Central Foundry has been made. It is said to have only about five hundred shareholders. I know nothing about the stockholders' committee, or about the truth of the rumor that it is acting on behalf of the company rather than on behalf of the independent shareholders. If you care to send your proxy to me, I will endeavor to use it for your interests and ascertain at the annual meeting what the company is really doing. It is already evident that the statements made when the company was organized, were without justification and grossly exaggerated.

"Steel," Mobile, Ala.: The manner in which the Steel Trust accounts are kept is shown by the last quarterly statement. This would indicate that \$2,500,000 was charged off during the quarter ended June 30th last, for special improvements and replacements. During the corresponding quarter of 1905, only \$1,000,000 was charged off on this account, and, during the slump of 1904, nothing was charged off. This proves what I have repeatedly said, that the Steel Trust does not regularly charge off the customary amounts for depreciation and replacement. Instead of taking the public into its confidence, the trust makes misleading statements to its shareholders. Take another item, for instance. For the quarter ended June 30th last, nothing was set aside for contemplated improvements and expenditures, while for the corresponding quarter of 1905, \$2,500,000 was set aside on this account. If the Steel Trust put aside as much of its earnings for depreciation as Carnegie regularly did at the Homestead Works, no dividend on the common would be in sight for a long time to come.

"Corn Products," Syracuse: 1. The fact that a dividend has been paid on Corn Products Refining preferred does not signify that dividends will be paid on the old Corn Products preferred which was not exchanged under the recent plan of reorganization for the Corn Products Refining preferred. The dividend on the latter was earned by all the companies included in the new combination, and not by the old Corn Products Company. Most of the holders of the old stock have turned it in and accepted the new stock. I advise you to do the same. The officers of Corn Products Refining tell me they are perfectly willing to permit an examination of their books if the stockholders of the old company who are dissatisfied will unite in a request for such an examination, and the Corn Products Refining will willingly pay the expense of the examination. This is eminently fair. 2. June earnings of Ontario and Western were the largest on record. The New Haven Railroad, which dominates the Ont. and Western, can divert a great deal of coal traffic to the latter, and there is no reason why the 2 per cent. paid on the stock should not ultimately be largely increased, though it is said to be the purpose of the management for the present to use surplus earnings for improvements.

NEW YORK, August 16th, 1906.

JASPER.

Our Deaf and Blind Population.

A RECENT census report showing the number of the deaf and blind in the United States will be a revelation to many who have not realized how many of these unfortunates we have in our population. According to this report, about one person in every 1,200 was blind and one in every 850 was deaf in the United States in 1900. The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,763, of whom 35,645 were totally blind and 29,118 partially blind. Of the total number of blind, 37,054 were males and 27,709 females. About one-tenth of those who are blind were born so. The number of blind per 1,000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign-born whites than among the native whites. In about five per cent. of the cases of blindness reported the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were so related twenty-five per cent. were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion congenitally blind was only 6.8 per cent. Of the blind at least ten years of age twenty per cent. were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries is larger among the totally blind than among the general population.

Deafness, on the whole, is more common in the Northern part of the United States than in the Southern, and there are more deaf males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 89,287, of whom 37,426 were totally deaf and 51,861 partially deaf. The census report presents figures to show that the schools for the deaf are doing excellent work in teaching articulate speech. When the subject of deafness is considered from the point of view of

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Wash thoroughly a Swift's Premium Ham in cold water. Sprinkle with baking soda and scrub with small brush. Rinse in cold water, trim and place in baking pan, skin down. Mix in bowl saltspoonful of pepper, 1 of cloves, 2 of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoonful celery seed. Rub thoroughly into meat while in pan. Sprinkle over this, thick layer of finely chopped onion. Make a paste by adding slowly, 1/2 cup of water to cup full of flour. Roll paste into a thin sheet sufficiently large to cover entire flesh side of ham, tuck down close to the skin. Fill pan 2/3 full of hot cider. Stand in oven, bake 4 hours, basting over top of the paste. When done, remove paste and skin, place ham on hot platter, fat side down.

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consanguinity, it would seem that heredity has played a part in placing congenital deafness, and the deafness occurring in adult life; whereas deafness appearing in early childhood under the age of five is probably to a large extent adventitious.

The Investor's Model Manual.

EVERYBODY who is, or who intends to be, an investor in stocks and bonds will welcome the appearance of "Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities for 1906." This standard compendium of corporation statistics is even fuller of information and broader in its range than in any previous year. In this its seventh year issue, it is a volume of 2,800 pages, conveniently divided into ten sections, and covering its extensive field with the utmost accuracy of detail. All the steam railroads in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and practically all the electric traction companies of the United States and Canada, are reported on, complete statements being made as to charters, franchises, capitalization, dividends, debts, income, plant and equipment, officers and directors. These facts are indispensable to intelligent dealing in the securities of such corporations. The sections devoted to industrial corporations are equally replete with useful statistics. This is the only manual giving a complete statement of the Standard Oil Company, which in the last seven and one-half years has paid in dividends the enormous sum of \$332,223,000. In the gas and electric-lighting companies section there are over one thousand entries, and the telegraph, telephone, and cable companies are handled in the completest possible manner. The "Manual" also contains statements of more than eight thousand banks, trust companies, and financial institutions, and presents facts concerning twenty-seven stock exchanges in the United States and Canada. A glance at its contents sustains the claim that this great work of financial reference is without an equal. It is published by the Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. Its price, ten dollars per copy, is moderate, considering its exceeding usefulness.

Death in the Teapot.

NOT LONG AGO some account was given in these pages of an agitation started by an English newspaper against tea drinking, eminent English physicians and alienists being quoted to show that insanity and a long train of nervous diseases were attributable to the excessive use of this beverage. These views now find substantial re-enforcement in an article in the *National Review*, wherein the writer attributes the decay of England to the quantities of tea drunk there—"the race that helped to give opium to China has been poisoned by the tea taken in exchange." The reasoning employed runs something like this: Physical and mental depression are caused by uric acid in the blood. All stimulants contain chemicals closely related to uric acid; their action is to precipitate the uric acid from the blood into the tissues and glandular organs of the body. This causes a temporary relief; but in a short time the uric acid is again taken up into the blood, plus the alkaloid of the stimulant, thus producing a greater physical depression and the need of a stronger stimulant. Why did man ever begin this geometric progression to the grave? Because he eats meat, which contains poisonous nitrogenous products similar to the alkaloids of tea, coffee, and tobacco. These create a demand for acknowledged stimulants, and so on, in a very literal way, *ad infinitum*. Moral: Live on nuts and fruits.

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ROOM EXISTS for an honest difference of opinion between those who urge, as many are now doing, that the expenses of the life-insurance companies incurred in getting new business are altogether larger than they should be for safe, sound, and legitimate purposes, and those who contend that they cannot well be cut down without injury to life interests all around. Thirty or more years ago the business of the leading life companies was conducted on a ratio of expense to total income of less than twelve per cent.; in recent years this ratio has been increased to twenty per cent. This extra expense has come about largely through an increase in commissions to agents and in the employment of various means to stimulate and develop field work. Have the results been sufficient to justify the increase? Here is where a decided difference of opinion comes in.

For the one side we have the view of the president of a well-known Connecticut company, who dwelt upon this point in a recent address before an association of underwriters. His position seemed to be that while the element of cost to the public may properly here and there be subject to some reduction, generally speaking, people are not being charged too much for their insurance. And from his view-point this is very likely true. But he took the missionary view of the business—that life insurance will not extend itself, that it should be extended, that the persuasion and insistence of agents is necessary to extend it, and that large salaries or commissions are necessary to make the agent persuasive and insistent. But, as I said before in this column, may not this urgency on the part of agents be carried too far for safe, sound, and wholesome business results? Is there not such a thing as overstimulation here, a laying on of the lash too hard? I am of the opinion that such has been the case; that the fierce competition in which the leading companies were engaged a few years ago in piling up new business led them into excesses and to the adoption of devices for which they are now suffering heavily, and will suffer for a long time to come.

"L. G.," Indianapolis: 1. All of the smaller and stronger life-insurance companies are showing an increased business as the result of the attacks on the three largest companies. 2. The annual-dividend plan is generally regarded as the most satisfactory. The recent investigations struck a hard blow at deferred dividends. 3. The Prudential's offer is a very fair one, and the guarantee is beyond question.

"Mutual," Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. You can send your vote for officers of the Mutual and New York Life companies by mail, under the new law, and you are entitled to one vote, no matter whether your policy is large or small. 2. There is plenty of time to make up your mind as to which list of directors you prefer, and I would not be misled by statements in the newspapers, which are often very misleading and unfair.

"Mutual," Brooklyn: 1. The Mutual Reserve has been sued in Elmhurst on the charge of fraud and deceit. 2. The election of the Mutual Reserve is open to all the policyholders. It is said that the meeting will be very interesting as an opposition ticket will be voted for. It would pay you to attend personally. That might give you the chance you seek for satisfaction, in some small measure, as every one will have the right to be heard.

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"Fraternal," Oswego, N. Y.: 1. The courts sometimes are compelled to interpret the meaning of clauses in insurance policies. In the case to which you refer the Court of Appeals decided against the Knights of the Maccabees. The action was brought by the wife of a member who had committed suicide while he was insane. Under the by-laws of the Maccabees the face of the policy should not be paid in case of suicide. The court, however, held that it should. 2. I have never believed in assessment insurance, for reasons that I have frequently given.

The Hermit

Business Chances Abroad.

BY THE employment of commercial travelers or the distribution of samples, a market or increased sale could be secured in the island of Corsica for the following articles: Cotton and woolen fabrics, thread, pins and needles in cases, and haberdashery in general, Morocco goods, such as purses, small bags used by ladies for carrying their handkerchiefs, etc., and other fancy goods, biscuits, jams, tools (files, awls, gimlets, hammers, etc.), oil lamps and candlesticks, soaps, drugs, felt hats, iron bedsteads, and cheap cutlery. As the class of people in Corsica who ask for superior goods is not numerous, for the most part only cheapest kinds are likely to prove acceptable to local tradesmen.

THE BRITISH consul at Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, states that a ready market exists in that district for the following articles: Lumber, paints, varnishes, agricultural machinery and implements, cement, oils, pig iron, wire for fencing, rope twine, crockery, glassware, stationery, corrugated iron for roofing, etc., automobiles, electrical appliances. During the year 1904, 56,000 tons of fencing wire, principally from the United States and Germany, were imported at Rosario. Oval wire is said to be replacing round, as it is found to be stronger and its weight per meter is relatively less, and, as added weight represents increased duty, that has an important bearing on the question.

CALIFORNIA and the other

Pacific-coast States have the best chance of building up a large American trade with Central America, says Lincoln Hutchinson, who is making special reports to the government on trade in that part of the world. Canned and dried fruits and vegetables are consumed chiefly by the wealthier classes, who appreciate quality and are willing to pay for it. Much injury is done to the reputation of American goods by the attempt to "dump" poorer grades upon them. Pacific-coast goods, however, are not pushed as they should be. For example, Central Americans who have used it are fond of California wine; but when this is exported in barrels and bottled in Central America the bottling is often carelessly done, and little attempt is made to provide attractive caps, labels, etc. Mr. Hutchinson scouts the idea that Germany is driving the United States out of the Central American trade. In most important articles, he says, the United States not only holds the bulk of the trade, but is increasing her share of the total.

ITALY OUGHT to furnish

a good opening for the sale of American foot-gear, for our consul at Milan, Mr. James E. Denning, says that it is impossible to buy in Italy a child's shoe of the comfortable type known in America, or of anything like equal quality. Prices of this class of goods run from \$1 to \$1.80, the latter being asked for shoes made to order in the American fashion with flexible soles. One pair of American shoes of this kind will outwear not less than six pairs of the Italian goods. Mr.

Denning says that he should be glad to hear from manufacturers who think they may be interested, with a view of some future discussion of the question, and with a view to ascertaining if there is some way of making a landing there with the better American article.

FEW combination safes are used in Wales, says D. W. Williams, United States consul at Cardiff, but there is reason to believe that a demand might be stimulated if an American agency should be established in London, with branches in other large cities. Among the most likely purchasers would be railroad companies, owners of country houses, and many classes of professional men.

Warning Against Demagogism.

THE Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in commenting upon the appositeness of our recent reproduction of pictures of the Coxey outbreak and the industrial depression of 1894, points out the need of checking the epidemic of denunciation of everything pertaining to corporations and organized capital. After congratulating the country upon the prosperity of to-day, it continues: "But let us not delude ourselves; let us not imagine that we can continue the present hysterical craze, the present denunciation of and fight against all capital and all corporations, and the fight against protection, without having to pay the penalty. The thoughtless thousands who are joining in the wild stampede would do wisely to stop and contrast the prosperity of to-day with the poverty of yesterday, and to realize that they are helping to bring about the conditions which were so graphically portrayed in LESLIE'S picture showing the working of the soup-houses of Chicago in 1894."

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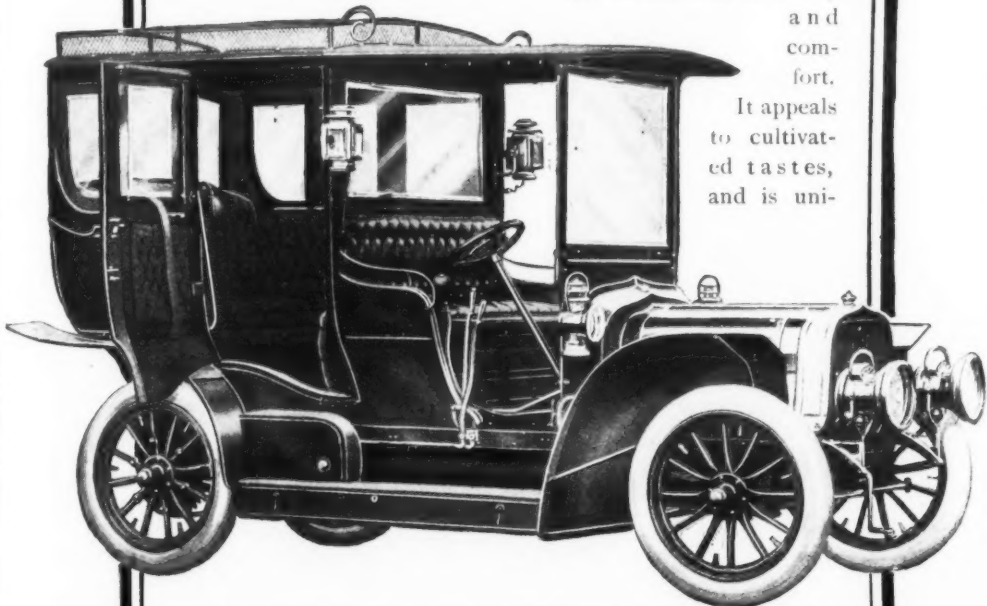
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